The New-York Times.

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MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

A few words of explanation to the constant readers of this paper are advisable in order to remove the perhaps natural belief that the widely-extended notices published regarding the Graefenberg Medical Institution of New-York relate only to what are ordinarily denominated patent or quack medicines.

The Graefenberg Medical Institution, though making the preparation and sale of reliable Family Medicines the leading feature of its establishment, differs from all others in the fact that it is organized under special Legislative authority from the State of New-York, thus rendering it a responsible and trustworthy institution, varying widely from the general catchpenny things so plausibly offered to the public as cure-alls in the form of medicine. Though only about fifteen years has elapsed from its commencement, the Graefenberg Medical Institution has become one of the most widely known and firmly established in the country, and with its reputation for skill, integrity and confidence, may safely challenge comparison with any other medical organization in the world.

Being aware that all advertised articles are liable to the suspicion of interested motives, and knowing that most medical advertisements are more or less colored by the wishes and advantage of the advertisers, it seeks, by a plain and candid style of publication, to gain the confidence and esteem of reflecting and intelligent men and women, but makes no appeal to those who would promote private ends at the expense of the public good.

To use the words of a leading American journalist and foreign correspondent, "scientific as well as practical observation convinces us that an all-wise Providence has supplied in the vegetable kingdom and in simple forms, remedies for every disease incident to humanity." The celebrated English reformer, Graham, says, "Man endeavors to effect his ends by multiplied and complicated measures, forgetting that God accomplishes the most mighty ends by simple means, most of which He has placed at the disposal of inquiring men." "It is because of their complicated prescriptions and ponderous machinery that people have lost so much faith in medical schools, and it is precisely because of their simple and natural methods of cure that the Graefenberg theory and practice has become so universally popular with the people, and is so rapidly gaining the entire confidence of the greatest medical intellects throughout the civilized world. The Graefenberg medical preparations guided by true science, have achieved the most eminent success, and must ere long revolutionise the entire present system of treating disease. For a sixth of a century these medicines have been in practical use, and now there is no portion of the Christian world but what is familiar with these simple but effective remedies, the discovery of which may well throw ordinary scientific and philanthropic advantages far into the shade."

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On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Grafenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

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This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female disease, weaknesses, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly bounding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leaves the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the system. *It should be used in all cases attended with ANY of the following symptoms* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

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Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
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Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—Red Face—Nervous Twitching—Starting—
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Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—
Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—
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FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

The Sicilian Insurrection---Bombardment of Palermo---The Foreign Residents Flying from Sicily.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

Furious Gale in England—Damage to American Vessels.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

FARTHER POINT, Sunday, June 10.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool May 30, *via* Londonderry 31st, passed Farther Point at 5 P. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, and *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York for Hamburg, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th, with her machinery disabled.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, and *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 31st.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

The dispatches repeat the assertion that GARIBALDI had defeated the Royal troops, and entered Palermo, but they were not confirmed.

Several Neapolital vessels of war had arrived before Palermo.

The Paris *Patrie* says the insurrection is being organized to such an extent that its definitive results are no longer doubtful. The fall of Palermo was inevitable, being only a question of time. As soon as the insurgents become masters of Palermo, GARIBALDI will declare Sicily annexed to Italy.

The dispatches from Sicily are contradictory. They announce a popular rising in Palermo, and that the bombardment was progressing; that GARIBALDI had entered the place, or was expected to do so; while the Neapolitan dispatches claim the defeat and flight of the insurgent.

Late dispatches assert that everything was going on well for GARIBALDI.

The English and French residents of Palermo had embarked on board the steamers of their respective nations. An attack by the insurgents was expected at any moment. The Neapolitan General would defend the town.

An official Neapolitan telegram of the 26th, says: This morning the insurgents were attacked by our troops beaten and driven from their strong position at Parco, now occupied by our columns.

The insurgents sustained great losses. Another column is pursuing them in the direction of Nuinimalta.

Accounts by mail state that at Messina, on the 22d, order was maintained, but everything was ripe for an outbreak in case GARIBALDI succeeds in entering Palermo, of which there was little doubt. This force was then estimated at 15,000, but is said to have been subsequently swelled to forty thousand. Intercepted.

The insurgents still occupied the heights surrounding Palermo.

According to a dispatch from the General of the commanding royal forces at Alcamo, out of 5,000 men there were lost 2,800 in killed. Of the wounded no mention is made, for as the insurgents have "No quarter" for their war-cry, this column in the return is unnecessary.

Many of the royal troops who retreated to Palermo after the action with GARIBALDI's forces died of fatigue.

A later official dispatch dated Naples, May 28, says the Sicilian bands are leaving the troops of GARIBALDI, who have again been beaten at Piani, having had many killed and taken prisoners.

The insurgents lost one cannon and are in full flight, pursued by the Royal troops beyond Corleone. The provinces are tranquil, and the revolutionists discouraged.

The official *Domau Zeitung* publishes the following dated, Naples, 27th ult.: "The bands of GARIBALDI have been totally routed. GARIBALDI is endeavoring himself to embark. The rebels accuse each other of treachery.

In contradiction of the above, is the following:

TURIN, Tuesday, May 29.

The *Official Gazette* publishes an official dispatch from Naples, announcing the arrival there of an English steamer with the following news;

"The insurgents have entered Palermo. A considerable part of the population have risen. The city has been bombarded by sea and land. The bombardment commenced on Sunday morning, and the firing continued when the steamer left.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 29.

The *Patrie* publishes, under reserve, the following dispatch:

NAPLES, Monday, May 28.

GARIBALDI, having collected all his forces and military material, attacked Palermo on the morning of the 26th, made himself master of all the outworks, and succeeded in entering the town.

The London *Times* places no reliance on official telegraphs from Naples, as sufficient time had elapsed to show they are sheer fabrications. The following is the latest intelligence received by the *Times* from an authentic source:

PARIS, Tuesday, May 29.

A telegram from Naples announces a popular rising at Palermo, and an attempted bombardment by sea and land by the Neapolitan troops. The entrance of GARIBALDI into Palermo was expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no political news of importance.

The Parliamentary recess session owing to Whitsun holidays.

A furious gale had prevailed all around the English coast. It was severely felt at Liverpool, where it inflicted considerable damage on the shipping, but nothing of a very serious nature. The following American ships, lying in the Mersey, suffered more or less from the effect of the gale:

The *Young Sam*, for Boston, was driven from her moorings and went ashore, but floated at the next tide. The *Rockaway*, for New-York, had carried away part of her quarter-boats by a collision with one of the landing stages. The *West Point* and the *J. M. Wood* from New Orleans, were both considerably damaged from being driven against the sea wall.

The ship *Adelaide*, from New-York, was run afoul of by a bark; slipped her anchor and ran on a mud bank. The bark was cut down to the water's edge, and sunk. The *Emily Gardner*, from Savannah, was driven ashore up the Mersey on Garston Point, and remained. The *Houston*, from Galveston, went ashore near Bromborough, on the Mersey, but came off at the next tide.

The *J. L. Hall*, from St. John's, N. B., was driven again the pier, and sustained some damage. The *Maria Matilda Gottenberg*, for Boston, put into Cowles, on the 27th ult., with loss of bowsprit from a collision. The storm was very severe on the Eastern coast. Eight vessels went down at Great Yarmouth, and forty or fifty lives were lost.

The presentations of the two belts to HEENAN and SAYERS was to take place at Alhambra Palace, London, on the evening of the 30th. Tickets of admission range from one guinea to half-a-crown. The men were advertised to appear for several succeeding days at the Alhambra in a classical entertainment, and will afterwards visit the principal provincial towns, and give sparring exhibitions.

PHILANDER HALL, second mate, and DANIEL DAVENPORT, third mate, American ship *Ocean Monarch*, had been found guilty of manslaughter at Liverpool, in having, through ill usage, caused the death of a seaman named MARTIN MOORE.

☞ MR. WYATT, who objected to *Umpire* in the race for the Derby on account of his age, had withdrawn his objection and offered the fullest apology to Mr. TOM BROOCK, at the same time declaring his conviction that his objection was entirely groundless.

There was a rumor of a matrimonial alliance between the Prince of Wales and and a Prussian princess.

Ten men charged with ribbonism were under arrest at Dundalk.

On her return from New-York the *Great Eastern* goes to Milford Haven.

A company was being formed in London to construct air tubes for the conveyance of dispatches and parcels to and from various parts of the metropolis. An influential direction had been formed, with the Marquis of CHANLOS as Chairman.

There were strong indications of a probable renewal of the strike in the building trades at London.

FRANCE.

The London *Herald*, in its City Article, gives currency to the report from China that the French had concluded an arrangement with the Chinese authorities by which France accepts $2,000,000 indemnity for the insult to the French flag, and would therefore withdraw her forces.

There is no other authority for this questionable statement.

The French Minister has issued a circular, stating that recruits are not to be exempted from service with the same facility as has been the case since the First Empire.

A deputation of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway, in which was Dr. HOLLAND of New-York, had an audience of the Emperor on the 27th. The advantages of the enterprise were expressed, and the Emperor expressed his satisfaction at the route being thoroughly international, and promised his best protection to the enterprise.

The Paris Flour market was active and rather dearer. Wheat had slightly advanced, and sales were difficult.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 30.

The sale of cotton for three days has been 13,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters. The market has been very dull, and inferior qualities show a slight decline, quotations being very irregular.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market being firm for goods and yarns, but quiet on account of the holiday.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS are generally dull. WAKEFIELD, NASH, & Co. report FLOUR dull but steady; WHEAT, dull and steady; Red, 10s. 3d. @10s. 9d.; White, 11s. @12s. 4d.; CORN steady and in more demand.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS quiet; BEEF dull, and quotations barely maintained; PORK, dull; BACON, quiet and steady; LARD, dull and nominal, at 37s. for good; TALLOW, quiet at 54s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ROSIN firm; common 4s 6d.; SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s. 6d. @34s. 9d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. FISH OILS—sales unimportant. ASHES dull.

LONDON, 30th—BREADSTUFFS firm and steady. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. TEA very firm. RICE steady. TALLOW 52s. 3d. @52s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 28s 3d. IRON—Scotch Pig dull at 50s. 9d. @51s. The WOOL sales progress briskly and prices are firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, 30th—Consols closed on the 30th at 95¼ @ 95¾ for money, and 95⅛ @95⅜ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Securities was steady. Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 41@43 discount; do. Central Sevens of '00 (Preland) 92; Erie, 19½@20; New-York Central Railroad, 71@73.

[*Latest by Telegraph to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 31—P. M.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day, 16,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull, but prices are unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. CORN steady, with an increased demand.

PROVISIONS dull.

Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, May 31—P. M.

Consols closed to-day at 94¾@95 for money and account.

The Murder of Prof. Crawley, of Mount Auburn Female Seminary, Cincinnati.

On the night of Wednesday last, as has already been reported by telegraph, Mr. HENRY T. CRAWLEY, Professor of Mathematics in Mount Auburn Female Seminary, Cincinnati, was suddenly and mysteriously murdered, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in Main-street, near the corner of Canal-street, in that city. He had accompanied two young ladies to Pike's Opera House, and was escorting them home, when the assassination took place. The Cincinnati *Daily Commercial* thus relates the circumstances:

Prof HENRY T. CRAWLEY escorted Miss CARRIE MENZIES and Miss SARAH VALLETTE—daughters of old and respected citizens—from the Mt. Auburn Seminary to the concert at Pike's Opera House, Wednesday evening. Afterwards they stopped at Mrs JOHNSON'S ice-cream saloon for refreshments. At five minutes to 11 o'clock, deceased, accompanied by the ladies, met the writer of this in the door of the office, and stated their desire to see the press in operation. They were escorted through the several departments of the establishment, and a little after half-past eleven o'clock accompanied by one of the editors and his wife, they proceeded up Fourth street, intending to visit Mrs. LOUDENBACK'S saloon, but at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore they perceived that establishment was closed, and the two parties separated, deceased, with Misses MENZIES and VALLETTE, going up Sycamore, *en route* for Mt. Auburn. Several minutes previous to the tragedy, a police officer saw them cross the canal bridge on Main-street. On the east side of Main, when about to cross over Hunt-street, the young ladies walking arm in arm in advance of their attendant, saw two men standing at the corner, near SQUIRE ROWKAMP'S office. Prof. CRAWLEY told them not to be afraid. When nearly opposite the rowdies, the latter insulted them by noises with their lips, when Prof. CRAWLEY, a step or two in the rear, smoking a cigar, turned, and confronted them, the ladies proceeding. Miss VALLETTE thought she heard deceased laugh sneeringly, but a moment or two afterwards he staggered toward them, and fell headlong into the street. The terrified ladies supposed he had fallen in a fit, produced by palpitation of the heart—a disease with which he had been afflicted. Soon after, Mr. A. H. KENNER, who had been at a barroom opposite Twelfth-street, arrived at the scene and discovered the appalling state of the case. Others to the number of twenty or thirty soon after collected around the body, and after sometime several police officers, assisted by citizens, placed the body in an express wagon, and conveyed it to the Eleventh-street station-house. It need not be said that the young ladies were far from sticken. Their lonely and unprotected position at that hour of the night, under such fearful circumstances, will suggest to the mind of the reader the agonizing shock they felt. And strange as it appears, no one offered them assistance, and they braved the perils of a midnight walk alone, through all that solitary part of the city up the foot of the hill leading to Mt. Auburn, when they found friends, and sent them to protect the body of their dead friend. This is substantially the history of the awful tragedy; but it is enveloped in fearful mystery. The total ignorance of the ladies of the nature of the brief and fatal controversy—no word audible to them having been spoken—and their supposition that he had fallen in a fit, mask the tragedy in almost hopeless obscurity.

There are sundry theories suggested in explanation of this murder. The most obvious is, that deceased was assassinated on account of his prompt resentment of the insult to his charge. A second is, that he might have been murdered by some enemy unknown to his friends—a more speculative and a third, which appears to us inexplicable, to-wit: that it was intended for robbery. There are some facts on this point which, although interesting in the premises, around the bloody homicide in still more impenetrable mystery. A friend to deceased states that when he left Mt. Auburn he had $60 in his pocket. When he was taken dead from the street, *not a cent* was found upon him. Nothing but cigars, the checks for his seats in the Opera House, a handkerchief, and a veil belonging to one of the ladies, were found in his possession.

The dagger with which it is supposed the murder was perpetrated was found by BARBARA SAINZ, a German girl, lying in the yard abutting on Fortman-alley. It appeared to have been thrown from the alley over the wall with such force that it made an indentation on the weather boarding of the kitchen. It is a common dirk, with a six-inch blade, and is evidently a weapon that has been much used.

Prof CRAWLEY was a native of Nova Scotia, aged about 30 years. The City Council held a special meeting on Friday night to authorize a reward for the apprehension of his murderer.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES.—Mr. R. S. DENNY, of Clappville, Mass., sold his large and valuable stock of horses on Thursday last. The following are some of the prices which were paid: *Miles Standish*, by *Mary Taylor*, sired by *Black Hawk*, $2,400; *John Alden*, full brother to *Miles Standish*, $1,050; *Garibaldi*, by *Ethan Allen*, out of *Mary Taylor*, $1,000; *Uncas*, by *Black Hawk*, out of *Lady of the Lake*, $275. All of the above were stallions. Among the mares sold were: *Pocahontas* and her three weeks old filly, by *Ethan Allen*, which sold for $3,450; *Nimon, Pocahontas'* yearling colt, sired by *Ethan Allen* $2,300. The other mares sold ranged from $140 to $475. The geldings and pairs ranged from $285 to $675.

The Methodist Church in Waltham, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th. The entire loss of the Society was $13,500; insured, $5,200 on the building, and $700 on the organ.

THE JAPANESE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Imposing Military, Civic and Popular Reception.

The Procession from a Novel Point of View.

Future Programme of the Embassy—Incidents on the Route from Baltimore, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

Philadelphia was thoroughly Japanned to-day on the occasion of the reception of SIMME BUGEN-NOKAMI and his seventy-five countrymen from the land of the Rising Sun. The city put on a Japanese polish for the occasion, brightened its boots, glossed its tile, smoothed its Sunday clothes, swept its streets, and brushed up generally. The uniforms of the soldiery glittered and glistened, the gay decorations of half a million females fluttered in dazzling coruscations, and the Celestials had to run a gauntlet of two miles and a half of bright eyes, whose sparkling scintillations must have aroused memories of the almond orbs of the fair Niphonese. The entire city population seemed to have congregated on the line of the procession—and, if numbers can impress the princes, this was the occasion to effect it. Every street was a carnival scene; varied flags, prominent among which were the Japanese colors on flag staffs, awnings, house-tops, and horse-heads, saluted the eye, while the clash of two dozen brass bands tickled the tympanum alike of the Philadelphians and the representatives of the Tycoon.

Armed and equipped with credentials, obligingly furnished through the interposition of the Mayor by Mr. THEO. CUYLER, President of the Council, and Mr. W. P. HACKER, Chairman of the Reception Committee, I found myself, about 2 P. M., occupying a carriage, and on the way to the depôt, forming part of the procession of Common and select Councilmen and invited guests who were to receive the Japanese visitors. At the depôt we wait about an hour, during which a number of outsiders are ejected, a few pickpockets are arrested, a New-York artist is roughly put out by a policeman, and politely brought back by Mr. HACKER, and everybody gets tired waiting. Meanwhile the crowd around the depôt increases rapidly, and all points of observation are densely crowded with the expectant population, among which the colored race, the females and small boys largely predominate. There is, however, admission to the depôt only by authority of the Committee of Arrangements—who seemed determined to avoid the disgrace of crush that characterized the Washington reception, and almost entirely succeeded.

At length the whistle of the locomotive is heard, and in another moment the gaily decorated train arrives. Curiosity is on tiptoe; everybody rushes to get a sight, except the Councils, who most commendably maintain their places in a long double row, through which the guests are to pass. At length the ponderous treaty box is got ready, the inexplicable delay is over, and the princes emerge from the car, in charge of the Naval Commission. All eyes are bent on them, but they walk sedately on. They are introduced to the Mayor on reaching the end of the line. Mayor HENRY welcomes them in a brief address, which is translated, sentence by sentence, from English to Dutch, and from Dutch to Japanese. The princes bow, seem to grunt an acquiescence to every sentence which is whispered in their ears, and reply that they are gratified at the reception, and expect much pleasure at their visit. The Mayor replies that the people will do all they can to fulfill such expectations. The Japanese bow, look down, grunt, and that part of the reception is over. The Embassy and members of the Council, with invited guests, are then located in carriages, and the procession starts.

First come the Guard of Honor, First City Troop Black Hussars and Pennsylvania Dragoons. In the first barouche are the first two Ambassadors, SIMME BUGEN-NO KAMI and MURAGAKI-AWAGI-NO-KAMI, accompanied by Mayor HENRY and Capt. DUPONT, and the other members of the Embassy; members of Select and Common Council follow, with the invited guests, to the number of at least a hundred carriages.

The military were drawn up in line with presented arms, occupying a distance of nearly half a mile on one side of the street. There were the Washington, Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, Cadwallader, National and Independent Grays; the National, Emmett, Patterson, Jackson, Shields, Meagher, Hibernia, Continental, Warren, Steuben and Philadelphia Life Guards; the Manayunk, Jackson, Lafayette, Philadelphia and Washington Rifles; the National, Richmond, Montgomery and Roxborough Artillery; State Fencibles, Delaware Cadets of Wilmington, Washington Blues, Garde Lafayette, Zouaves, Irish Volunteers, and five companies Columbian Rifles from Wilmington. The total military display, amounting to nearly 2,000 men, all told, comprising the First and Second Brigades, all under command of Gen. PATTERSON.

The route extended through Broad, Walnut, Nineteenth, Arch, Third, and Chestnut streets to the Continental Hotel—a distance of about two miles and a half—the traversing of which, and alighting of the guests occupied about three hours. The anxiety all along the route to obtain a close inspection of the distinguished strangers would certainly have occasioned another such scene as disgraced the nation at Washington, had it not been for the excellent arrangements of the Committee by supplying a police force competent to keep back the crowd. But, at the best the affair was but making a show of the princes who were the subject of staring, jeering, jesting, gibing, joking, and general jollity—hardly comporting with their official station.

The reporters were in a position to obtain in part a realizing sense of the indignities which the princes and suite have to undergo. By some inexplicable want, the reporters' carriages got misplaced, and followed immediately one of those contained the Japanese. During the two hours and a half, and the two miles and a half, the members of the Press had an unenviable experience in the humors of a Philadelphia crowd. Whether from the sudden transition from Japanese to ordinary looking Americans, or from any peculiarities of our personal appearance, we were saluted as "Japanese," "Japanesers," "white niggers," "Japan-eaters," "Japs," "Jappers," "Jabbers," "servants," "underlings," "waiters," "small potatoes," "good-looking boys," and various other expressions, complimentary alike to our personal appearance and intelligent bearing. We were asked to "take a chaw," to "let's get in," to "give's shake o' your hand," to "talk Japanese," and do sundry other things for the edification of the crowd that commenced on the edge of the sidewalk with negroes, rowdies, boys and dirty women. We could form some idea of how the princes must have enjoyed the ride, heightened in interest by an hundredfold intensified curiosity, and of what an ovation a stranger would be likely to form of an American populace. The great mystery to us was how so many ragged clothes and old hats could have escaped the clutch of the paper mills.

Our trials were, however, in a measure compensated for by the brilliant scene beyond the mob, in the windows, on the stoops, fences, branches of trees, tree boxes, wagons, awning posts, and, in fact, every available viewing spot along the route. Men, women and children of every age and appearance, crowded all points. The display of ladies was particularly charming. At the La Pierre House, the Academy of Music, the banks, the churches, the Girard, the Continental, and in numbers of private dwellings, there were arrays of female loveliness that must have startled the indifference of a stone. No wonder TOMMY thought that Philadelphia was a city of ladies. Crinoline and calico, silk, muslin, lace, ribbons, tulle, ruche, linen, velvet, *more antique*, delaine, cotton, feathers, flowers, and other finery combined, to render the *tout ensemble* of the background one of brilliant fascination. No doubt, the Prince thought of Mrs. SIMME-BUGEN-NO-KAMI, and her three weeks old fifty, but Capt. DUPONT is dumb as an oyster as to Japanese impressions. He thinks, however, they evince more interest here than in Washington, and are in a better condition to be pleased.

The carriages containing the subordinate Japanese not being guarded, were subjected to pretty much the same ordeal as our own. The crowd mingled, jostled, pushed, scrambled and fought to get a sight and a shake hands, and at many points where there were no police men, the crowd became so dense that it was next to impossible for the driver to proceed. In one case the Zouaves charged upon the intruders.

There were few decorations on the route, and these were mainly Japanese flags—which, by the way, may be made easily by taking a piece of white muslin of the shape of an American flag, and putting a red ball in the centre. Two or three of the engine companies had their apparatus out, streams playing, and bells ringing. On their arrival at the Continental, the Prince-Ambassadors amused themselves for an hour watching the dismounting of the rest of the procession and the passage of the military. By order of Capt. DUPONT they were, however, soon left comparatively undisturbed to obtain much-needed rest.

Little TOMMY created the usual fund of merriment by the use of his stock of English and his quaint manners. He shook hands whenever he could, talked, laughed, nodded, shook his fan to the ladies, and made himself generally agreeable. The other officers and subordinates also evinced the liveliest interest in the scene, their demeanor strongly contrasting with the placid features, quiet manners and imperturbable gravity of the princes and higher officers, who throughout the ceremonies preserved a stolid stoicism, but their intelligent countenances indicated that they were silent and reserved from choice, and not from lack of appreciation of the scene. They gazed with unmoved features upon the wild confusion that characterized the sea of human beings in front of the Continental at the close of the procession.

The anxiety of the Japanese to procure useful information was illustrated this morning by a little occurrence. One of the artists, who had formed the acquaintance of Mr. JEWETT, of *Frank Leslie's Paper*, dragged him to his room, and, through an interpreter, insisted that Mr. JEWETT should bring him some one to teach him the art of photography, and particularly pressed the acceptance of gold and silver coin as a token of regard.

A curious fact was discovered on the passage here from Baltimore—no less than that there were seventy-six of the Japanese instead of seventy-two; four of the cooks having, it seems, been, from some peculiar reason, left out in the Japanese counting. This was not discovered until after they had paid their hotel bill in Washington.

One little fact illustrates that the Japanese have passions like most men. I have seen a collection of pictures—barely fitted for eyes polite—the product of Japanese artists, in the expedition. Judging from them, I should think there would be little difficulty in what some of the young men about town suggest as to a possible unity of the races.

The quarters of the Japanese at the Continental comprise eighty rooms, all on the first and second floors, fronting on Chestnut-street. The Prince-Ambassadors and the Naval Commission have separate suites, with reception parlors. Their quarters are kept secluded from intrusion by a strong guard of policemen at the various entrances, and not even members of the City Council are admitted except on special business. The halls and passage ways are lined with orange, lemon and magnolia trees, and all the rooms are fitted up with every desirable convenience. Accommodations are provided for such cooking as the Embassy choose to have done by their own servants.

The impertinent and indefatigable curiosity that has characterized the people wherever the Japanese have been, is ample represented here. All day the street in front of their rooms is lined with a gaping crowd, and if the officers or servants appear out of their quarters, they are immediately surrounded by an inquisitive crowd. The conversation—if the Japanese understands any English—is something after this fashion: "You like America?" "Yes, America fine country." "You like Philadelphia?" "Yes, fine city." "Pretty ladies?" "Yes, very pretty ladies." Then the women, who, in the upper halls, are sure to be in the group, giggle, stare and wonder, and perhaps somebody handles the Japanese sword, examines his gown, or inspects the cut of his trowsers. There were no less than three hundred applications to the Committee of Arrangements for reporters' badges—though the Philadelphia fraternity does not number thirty. These badges are an excellent contrivance to keep out outsiders. They consist of the flags of America and Japan, crossed over a banner on which is represented a pair of clasped hands, and the word "Welcome" in Japanese characters.

A delegation from the New-York Common Council is here, consisting of Alderman BADLEY and Councilmen LENT and SHAW. They had a long interview with the Naval Commission to-day, and a free interchange of opinion as to the programme of the New-York reception. It has been decided that the Embassy shall leave here the latter part of the week—Friday or Saturday—by a special train on the Amboy route; that they shall be met at Amboy by a steamboat chartered for the purpose of conveying them to the City, on board of which the New-York Common Council will receive them. They will land at Pier No. 4, and the route of the procession will be up Broadway to Grand-street, up Grand to Bowery, up Bowery to Fourteenth-street, round Union-square and down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel. This comparatively short route has been determined upon because the Princes have a decided objection to being shown up any more than is necessary. They do not care for popular demonstrations so much as for the official courtesies with which they are treated. They are, however, too gentlemanly to complain even when the official programme exposes them to fatigue, or deprives them of their habitual dine and fast at 12 o'clock. It may be well for our New-York citizens to remember that they understand our language slightly, and that loose expressions in their presence may be better understood than most of us suppose. They have in various ways expressed their pleasure and interest in the official receptions, as evidences of ingenuity and skill; but, as yet they have expressed no opinion concerning the popular demonstrations,—it is well known, however, that they prefer seclusion. One newspapers, too, might take heed, for SIMME-NO-KAMI, the 13 to enter, reads the papers, and an unbecoming remark about the Tycoon might endanger the commercial interests of the country—for the loss of which a joke could hardly compensate. The presents which they have thus far received already seem to assume considerable bulk, and will no doubt create a great sensation in Japan. They seem to have a passion for machinery. Two of them were very anxious, to-day, to see the "steam," as they expressed it, of the hotel.

There is some talk of postponing the departure from here until Monday, but that will depend much upon the length of time required to transact their business with the Mint—and some, I believe, with the Custom House. The arrangements for their entertainment here are not yet completed—that is, they have not fixed the disposition of the time. Among other matters they will witness a display of the Fire Department; a *matinee* at the Academy of Music; and the celebrated Phenomena from Woods. But, when anything will occur, or what will occur, seems to be a subject of great uncertainty. I have given you what I believe will be the official programme in New-York. I trust that our excellent Common Council Committee will equal the arrangements of this City of Brotherly Love for firemen's fights and perpetually washed marble door-steps.

C., JR.

From the Associated Press.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMBASSY FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 9.

The Japanese passed down Baltimore-street to the depôt at 10 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Philadelphia. They rode in open barouches, and were escorted by two military companies and a large police force. The streets were thronged with spectators. The Japanese gravely and smilingly waved their adieus in response to the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. Subsequently the Ambassadors expressed to Mayor SWANN and the Committee of Arrangements the delight and gratification they had experienced at their splendid reception. The special train, handsomely decorated, left at 10¾ A. M. amidst the most tremendous cheering from the vast concourse of people, who blockaded up all the avenues and streets in the vicinity. Baltimore has given them an idea of what they may expect in Philadelphia and New-York, though it will be difficult to exceed their reception and welcome here, or to do as much to please and interest the distinguished visitors as the Baltimoreans have crowded into twenty-four hours.

ITS ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 9.

From an early hour this morning the town has been astir with preparations for the reception of the Japanese. Unusual activity prevails among all classes of citizens to give the distinguished visitors a magnificent welcome. The military, Councilmen and citizens generally are all alive to the occasion. Even the idlers have found occupation in conveying bulletins to those interested, of the progress of the strangers through the inland towns. All the public and many private buildings along the route through which the procession is to pass are gaily festooned with the flags of Niphon and America, which are folded gracefully together by the playings of a bracing wind, and present the social appearance of old friends met again, not of strangers just introduced. The day wears every aspect of a gala time. The streets along the route have been well swept, and all passenger-cars will be prevented from running while the procession is passing along. In fact, every measure has been taken by the Committee of Arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors. From the depôt to the hotel, and at the "Continental," where the Japanese will stop, the arrangements are such as may entice the strangers to defer their departure from the well-known hospitality of the Quaker City. In place of crooked streets, which countless tended somemodern beds, which countless tended somewhat to make them hasten from Washington, they will be furnished with most luxurious divans, and with pillows of such exquisite softness that when they lay their heads upon them all sense of weariness will pass away, and they will soon be lost in pleasant dreams. They will be kept entirely private, in eating, resting, walking, and in entering and leaving the hotel. Visitors at the "Continental" will be no more favored in obtaining interviews with the various members of the Embassy than the outsiders. Every wish of the distinguished visitors will be respected, every whim humored. The rooms which they will occupy have been decorated with the finest paintings, all representing some incident connected with the history of America. Many of the paintings have been obtained from private galleries, and include the very finest specimens of art. Mayor HENRY has already received a present from the Embassy, consisting of a miniature bureau case and boxes, the workmanship of which is of the most beautiful description. Philadelphia intends to eclipse New-York with but a third of the capital.

At 3½ o'clock, this afternoon, the special train conveying the Japanese to this city steamed into the depôt. The train was drawn by the locomotive *Dennis Webster*, which was gaily dressed with flags and flowers, and bore a portrait of WEBSTER.

The renowned TOMMY—otherwise TATAIBSI OWANNO—surprised the spectators by a leap from the engine. He had ridden from Baltimore on the locomotive, and he expressed himself highly delighted and exhilarated with his ride. At Wilmington it was proposed to him that he should retire from his exposed position, but he replied: "No; very good—more." He watched the movements of the engineer very attentively.

During the ride the Japanese seemed to pay but little attention to the surrounding scenery. They were accompanied by a Delegation of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Councilmen, and the Naval Commission.

After some ceremony regarding the programme, they were introduced to Mayor HENRY, who tendered them the hospitalities of the city in a neat speech.

The Ambassadors expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit, and said they looked forward to making the acquaintance of our citizens with much pleasure. They were then conducted to open barouches, each high officer occupying one, and being accompanied by the Naval Commission, the Mayor and the Committee of the Councils. The members of the Councils, the Judges of the Courts, and the reporters of the Press, occupied carriages. The party drove from the depôt through a file of the military, who performed the customary salute. Two companies of cavalry, the Black Hussars and the First City Troop, acted as a guard of honor. The military then closed line, making

FROM BERMUDA.

Return of the Admiral from a Successful Cruise Among the West-Indies—Opening of the Bermuda Legislature—The Governor's Speech—Flourishing State of the Colonial Revenue—Public Exhibitions—Sale of an American Brig—American Whalers, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BERMUDA, MONDAY, May 28, 1860.

Since I last wrote you, several interesting local events have occurred, which cannot fail to be interesting to newspaper readers in general.

The Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B., returned to these Islands on the 22d inst., in the steam-frigate *Emerald*, his temporary flag-ship;—the *Nile*, screw two-decker, (his actual flag-ship,) not yet having arrived from England, although momently expected. The Admiral, you are already aware, proceeded, in the latter part of March last, on an official tour through the West Indies. The cruise has been both pleasant and satisfactory. The ports visited were—Antigua, Barbadoe, St. Domingo, Port Royal, Jamaica, Aspinwall, Greytown and Havana. All these places were found to be perfectly healthy. While the *Emerald* lay at Aspinwall, the Admiral, together with his staff, and several other officers of the Royal Navy, decided upon a visit to Panama. The Railway Company afforded the distinguished party every facility for their pleasure-jaunt across the Isthmus, and courteously declined receiving any compensation whatever for conveying Her Majesty's officers to and from Panama. The Admiral learned at Havana that the Slave-trade continued in great activity. On the day the *Emerald* arrived at that port, a cargo of 500 Africans was landed within a few miles of Havana. The Admiral awaits here the arrival of Lady MILNE and family, in the *Nile*, and will leave in a day or two after for Halifax, to be in readiness to join the party accompanying His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

The session of the Bermuda Legislature was opened with great ceremony on the 22d inst., by his Excellency Governor MURRAY. The speech, however, fell far short of the expectations which the display of viceregal pomp awakened in the public mind. The Governor adverted to the late war in Europe—the aggrandizement of Sardinia—and the difficulty between the United States and England relating to the possession of the island of San Juan. Of course, these allusions to the concerns of great nations were thrown in by way of making up an address of suitable length. The contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada was the next topic; and the Governor hoped his Royal Highness would find it compatible with his arrangements to visit the "Still vext Bermoothes." After this exordium topics were introduced bearing upon our own internal affairs. The Revenue was stated to be "in a sound and satisfactory state," which is, certainly, a gratifying fact. The Home Government invites the Legislature to make the pre-payment of postage rates compulsory; at present it is optional; and also desires that a census of the population should be taken next year, when one will be taken in England and the Colonies generally. The Governor urges the erection of markets in the two towns of the Island—at present garden and farm productions are huckstered about the country,—recommends a consolidation of the laws relating to the Revenue, and closes his speech by congratulating the community that the measures taken to prevent the spreading of the small pox (a case having been introduced recently into the Islands) were quite successful.

The Revenue of the colony, according to the returns laid before the House of Assembly, since the Governor made his speech, is certainly in a satisfactory condition. The net balance in the Treasury on the 31st March last was upwards of $5,000; which, considering that our whole yearly revenue averages only $60,000, is a good surplus. The revenue for the fiscal year, ending 31st March, 1860, exceeded by more than $4,000 that for the corresponding period in 1859. So you will see that, financially, the little colony of the Bermudas is decidedly prosperous.

Up to this date, only routine business has been transacted in our House of Representatives; the active work of the session will probably be entered upon in a few days.

The Mechanics' Association has just held an Industrial Fair, from which they realized upwards of $500. The money is to be expended in roofing a splendid Hall for their use, which has been in course of building for some time past. The next public gathering, combining pleasure with profit, will be a Floral Exhibition, (the first of the kind ever held in Bermuda,) to take place on the 30th instant, under the patronage of the Governor.

The hull of the abandoned American brig *Globe*, which put in here in distress, from Philadelphia for Buenos Ayres, was sold at public auction, on the 25th instant, for £99 sterling.

The American whaling brig *Eschol*, Capt. HOXIE, out ten months, with only 12 barrels of sperm oil, called off these islands on the 25th instant, for vegetables, which she obtained, and left the same evening, for the eastward. The captain stated he had not seen the spout of a whale for six months, although he had been prosecuting a very active cruise.

The American whaling schoone *James*, of Sippican, Capt. HANDY, out three weeks—clean—also called off the south side of these islands, on the 25th, for vegetables, and left next morning on her fishing expedition.

Our export of potatoes has reached to date 20,500 barrels, and of onions to half a million of pounds weight. Two of our trading vessels have just returned from Porto Rico, laden with sugar and molasses, in exchange for potatoes and onions, having sold the former at $5 a barrel and the latter at $6 a hundred pounds. Such success is very encouraging.

Yours, truly, ***

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

Important Judicial Decision—Prince de Joinville—Baltimore Coming Back to Law and Order—Preparations for the Coming Convention—The Union Party—The Republicans—The Richmond Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

I learn that the Supreme Court of Maryland, or as it is more properly termed, the Court of Appeals, at Annapolis, has recently decided an appeal case, which is likely to cause some difficulty in the way of financiering. The decision in full has not yet been made public. Its substance, however, which I have from good authority, annuls the intrinsic value of certain stock certificates, issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which have heretofore been hypothecated by parties holding them, as collaterals on which to raise money or procure loans. Large loans, it is said, have been procured on these certificates. The decis on revalues not only certificates of the Company above-named, but similar issues of any other company or corporation throughout Maryland. The same legal principle may likewise extend to other States, as regards elementary law. The full opinion of the Court is in preparation for publication in a few days.

A gentleman from Annapolis, whose information is perfectly reliable, states that Prince DE JOINVILLE was highly gratified with his visit to the Military or Naval School at that place. He examined it thoroughly in every department, and positively arranged to enter his son as a student of that Institution. This is a high honor, in my judgment, justly bestowed. I have visited this school on several occasions. It certainly merits especial approbation, ranking next, if not almost equal to West Point.

Baltimore in her municipal Government and Police regulations is verging almost from one extreme to another. There was a time when lawlessness and rowdyism ran riot; when human life was insecure when the elective franchise had become a mockery and immorality of every kind stalked abroad. Idleness, drunkenness, vagrancy, coupled with blood shed, murder, rapine and a thousand other evils were common place. Now, thank Providence, the scene is changed. We have sobriety, with most of its blessed concomitants. No murders are recorded robberies seldom occur. Groggshops and hotels, without distinction, are closed on Sundays. Those who would madden their brains with liquor on the Sabbath, cannot find places wherefrom to procure it. Lager-bier resorts are all closed, and the consequence is our sacred day of rest passes off devoutly, soberly and free from violence. All places of business, excepting barber shops and printing offices, together with such other pursuits as may be deemed indispensable, are compelled to suspend operations. A regular crusade is being waged by Col. KANE Chief Marshal, against gambling-houses. The law and its penalties are very severe against those who follow his profession in our State; but bribery, "winking," &c., prevented its being put into force. Now parties who frequent gambling houses are watched, identified and made to appear as witnesses before the Grand Jury. This tends to make such customers both shy and scarce. The gamblers complain bitterly. They say their business is nearly broken up—that it won't pay; hence many of them are preparing to "pull up stakes" and leave town for other parts where there is less legal restraint.

Baltimore may now be put down as amongst the most orderly cities in America. Mobbery, hence, has been the reformation; and for its accomplishment we are indebted, first to the deposing of Judge SHUMM from the City Criminal Court; next to the stern integrity and energy of Judge BOND, who fills his place; and finally to the inauguration of our new Metropolitan Police system, and its admirable management under Marshal KANE. I may say with perfect truthfulness, that Baltimore is now in a most healthful condition as regards her moral government. The only thing we have to apprehend is an unnecessary extreme, bordering somewhat upon ridiculousness. A happy medium, however, may be the final result.

Extensive preparations are making for the June Convention. Over four hundred rooms have been engaged in Barnum's Hotel. The Gilmor and Eutaw Houses are also similarly circumstanced. It is supposed fifty thousand strangers will be here while the Convention is in session. Abundant accommodations however will be offered for all. We have quite a number of second-class (very good) hotels, and many fine boarding-houses. Private residences will also be opened to a liberal extent.

There is some disagreement between the Douglas and Anti-Douglas factions of the Democratic Party in reference to which shall manage the business affairs of the Convention. Heretofore it has been the long-sanctioned custom for the City Business Committee to arrange all these matters. The State Central Democratic Committee, which is Anti-Douglas, has taken upon itself the right to make all necessary arrangements for the approaching Convention. This ignoring of the City Committee's rights or usage—it being friendly to DOUGLAS—has produced a bitter warfare and much ill-feeling. The difficulty still remains unadjusted; hence no hall has yet been procured wherein to hold the Convention. I have no doubt, however, that the Maryland Institute or the Front street Theatre will be finally selected—most likely the former. It will hold from five to six thousand persons.

The Bell and Everett movement partakes of no special animation here at present. A strong feeling exists, however, in favor of the Union Party. It will unquestionably carry Maryland, no matter whom the Democrats may nominate. The party is to have a grand mass meeting near Baltimore on the 4th of July. This will begin the campaign.

The Republicans will run a regular Lincoln and Hamlin ticket, though they only expect to make a moderate demonstration. Many of our Germans will vote with them. If so, it will be just so much taken from the Democrats.

Maryland will send no delegation to the Seceders' Convention at Richmond. There is no sympathy with secessionism or disunionism in this State. Our people are not prepared to dissolve their confederate bond under any circumstances. XENOPHON.

LAW REPORTS.

The City Chamberlainey.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE GENERAL TERM.

The People of the State of New-York and Nathan C. Platt vs. *Andrew V. Stout*—The counsel engaged in the prosecution of the controversy relative to the office of City Chamberlain, have used such praiseworthy diligence that this case, which involves the very merits of the dispute, is already before the General Term on appeal, and was argued on Saturday.

The action is in the nature of a *quo warranto*, and is brought on behalf of Mr. Platt, to establish his title to the office, and procure a judgment ousting Mr. Stout. The complaint states the facts, already familiar to all, on which the claim of Mr. Platt is based. Mr. Stout's alleged refusal to pay interest on the City deposits; the removal of Mr. Stout by the Mayor, and subsequent appointment of Mr. Platt; the action of the Board of Aldermen thereon, &c.

The answer of Mr. Stout sets up—

1. That since December, 1859, he has held the office of City Chamberlain, and has faithfully discharged its duties according to the ordinances of the City relating to that office. These ordinances are set forth in a schedule annexed to the answer. Among other things they require the City Chamberlain to deposit the moneys of the City in some bank, after which they cannot be drawn out except on a warrant drawn by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council. The answer avers that neither law nor usage requires the Chamberlain to pay interest.

2. That the defendant never received notice of the charges against him on which his removal was predicated.

3. That the meeting at the Board of Aldermen at which the appointment of Mr. Platt was made, was informally held.

To this answer defendants demurred for insufficiency. Justice SUTHERLAND at special term rendered judgment in favor of Mr Stout; that he was the person rightfully entitled to the office and Mr. Platt had no legal appointment to it. From this judgment the present appeal was taken.

Mr. D. D. Field addressed the Court on behalf of the appellants. He urged that the Mayor and Aldermen had power to remove Mr. Stout "for cause;" and they were sole judges of what was adequate cause. The cause indicated in this case was, moreover, fully sufficient. The Chamberlain often had on deposit large sums for long periods, which were sources of great profit to the bank in which he deposited them. Sometimes the City deposits reached as high a sum as *four millions*. The annual interest on $4 000,000 at 4 per cent. was $120,000, at 6 per cent. $140,000. There was no reason why the Chamberlain should enjoy a perquisite like that. The City ought to have the benefit of it. Counsel also argued that the objection taken to the regularity of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen was untenable.

Mr. W. C. Noyes, for the respondent, contended that Mr. Stout was confessedly in office by virtue of a valid appointment and could not be removed without cause. The cause must be stated. The mere will of Mayor or Aldermen could not be deemed cause, and no cause was reasonable unless it be just and legal. The reason assigned by the Mayor in the present instance was a mere pretext and not a cause, as there was no law, ordinance or custom requiring the Chamberlain to pay interest on moneys in his official custody. Interest is charged as a compensation for the use of money, or damages for withholding it, and if Mr. Stout had used the money for private purposes he would have violated his duty and been amenable to removal, if not indictment. In keeping the money unemployed, he did precisely what the law and his duty required. If the Mayor had assigned as cause that the Chamberlain had refused to loan him the public moneys to be invested in a private speculation, this would have been quite as rational and just as the cause he has alleged. Mr. Stout was entitled to notice of the accusation against him, and an opportunity to defend. The appointment of Mr. Platt was, moreover, invalid, because the Board of Aldermen had adjourned when it was made, and consequently if Mr. Platt was not legally appointed he had no title, and this proceeding could not be maintained.

Up to a late hour in the afternoon the argument was not concluded.

Important Decisions in the Supreme Court.

Pursuant to a previous announcement, the General Term of the Supreme Court met on Saturday to render decisions in cases lately argued before them. Besides a number of cases affecting private interests only, and which are mentioned in our column of Decisions below, a number of causes of considerable public interest were disposed of.

GIFT ENTERPRISE FRAUDS.

The People vs. *Adolphus Ranney*—The defendant in this case was convicted under the act of 1853 for gross fraud, in defrauding a German of $100 by means of the gift-took plan. The Court affirmed the judgment, and held that any gross fraud was indictable under that act.

THE WALL-STREET FERRY CASE.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for erroneous representations made to the plaintiff relative to the title of the City to the ground leased by plaintiff from the City for the uses of the Wall-street ferry. A part of the premises were claimed by one Numacy, to whom Sharp alleges he has been compelled to pay some $4,000 per annum to extinguish his claim.

The case was tried before a referee and a judgment for some $30,000 was rendered on his report against the City. Comptroller HAWS latey moved to open this judgment and allow the City to defend again. This motion was granted by Justice CLERKE, at Special Term, and from his order the plaintiff appealed.

The General Term decided that the order of the Special Term be affirmed on defendants' paying the costs of the reference and subsequent proceedings, including $10 costs of motion at Special Term. No costs of appeal to either party.

THE COLONELCY OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The People and Walter W. Price vs. *Spencer H. Smith.*—This was an action in the nature of a *quo warranto* brought to oust the defendant from the office of Colonel of the First Regiment and establish the title of Major Price to that office. The judgment of Justice JAMES, at the special term, was that the defendant was ineligible to the office by reason of his residence in Queens County, and must therefore be ousted, but that Major Price had not received the requisite number of votes, and therefore could not be declared elected.

The general term affirmed the judgment below, with costs.

CROTON WATER IN THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

John P. Treadwell vs. *Myndert Van Schaick*—This is the injunction suit which the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel brought against the Croton Aqueduct Board, to restrain them from cutting off the supply of Croton water for non-payment of dues.

Motion to amend order and to dissolve injunction granted, unless the plaintiffs, within ten days after service of copy of this order, execute and deliver to the defendants such undertaking or bond, in such sum, with such sureties, and in such form, as shall be approved by a Justice of this Court, to secure the payment of all water rents or taxes as have accrued and shall accrue during the pendency of this action, with costs and damages, in case this judgment shall be affirmed in whole or in part by the Court of Appeals.

THE QUARREL OF THE GAS COMPANIES.

The People vs. *James Bowen et al.*—This was the suit brought by the Attorney-General, restraining the Metropolitan Gas Light Company from going into existence, on the ground that the act creating the Company had been signed by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature, and was, therefore, invalid. At the Special Term the defendants demurred to the complaint, and their demurrer was sustained. The plaintiffs appealed to the General Term, who decided that the judgment of the Special Term must be reversed with costs. Justice SUTHERLAND dissented. The Court decided that the Governor had no power to sign bills after the adjournment of the Legislature.

TAXING FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

The People ex rel. The Parker Mills vs. *The Two Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York.*—In this case the plaintiffs, manufacturing in Connecticut, but doing business here, and having an agent, were taxed by the defendants. The plaintiffs brought a *certiorari* to review this act. The Court decided that the plaintiffs were properly taxed, and made an order that the proceedings of the Commissioners of Taxes be affirmed, and *certiorari* dismissed. LEONARD, J., dissented.

The Post-Office Defalcation.

THE SURETIES APPLY FOR AN INJUNCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN EQUITY—JUNE 9, BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. *The United States.*—This is a matter arising out of the defalcation of the late Postmaster Fowler. The bill alleges that Fowler was appointed Deputy Postmaster at the City of New-York by President Pierce during the recess of the Senate, on May 4, 1857, and thereupon the complainants and Oliver Charlick executed an official bond for him in the penalty of $50,000; that afterwards, on the 17th of May, 1858, he was nominated to the Senate for the post, and his nomination being confirmed, it became necessary for him to file a new bond. That on or about Sept. 20, 1858, he applied to the complainants to become such sureties, exhibiting to them a bond for $75,000 signed by himself alone, having the names of the obligors in blank, but with four seals affixed to it, and stating to them that he was going to get Charlick to execute the bond with them; they at his request, and on that understanding, severally executed the bond and delivered it to Fowler *in escrow* merely. That Fowler was at that time a defaulter to the amount of $90,000, which they knew nothing of, and they would not have signed his bond at all if they had known of it; that Fowler being importuned by the officers of the Government to file his bond, and not being able to find Charlick, to have him execute the bond, filed the bond executed only by the complainants; that Charlick never executed the bond, but they were unaware of that fact.

The bill goes on to set forth the facts of the defalcation, and the issuing of the warrant to the Marshal to collect the amount of it out of the property of Fowler, and the complainants; then prays for an injunction to restrain all officers of the United States from taking any steps under the warrant, or otherwise to collect the amount out of the property of the complainants.

The matter was argued by Judge Bronson and Mr. Robinson, for the complainants; and by Judge Roosevelt, for the United States.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Mott vs. *Board of Supervisors.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

Campbell, Receiver, vs. *Foster.*—Order of Special Term modifying injunction affirmed with $10 costs.

Same vs. *Same.*—Judgments for defendants at Special Term on demurrer affirmed with costs.

Campbell vs. *Ferris*—Order of Special Term overruling demurrer affirmed with $10 costs.

Tinkham vs. *Borst.*—Order of Special Term, so far as it sustains the demurrer to the second cause of action, must be reversed and affirmed so far as it sustains the demurrer to the third cause of action. Costs to abide the event.

Dougherty vs. *Masin.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Wilkes vs. *Hughes*—Judgment must be reversed and the issues sent back for trial before another referee. Costs to abide the event.

Dodge vs. *Dodge.*—Judgment of the Special Term reversed.

Bank of the State of New-York vs. *the Muskingum Bank of the State of Ohio.*—No. 1.—Judgment affirmed with costs, Judge LEONARD dissenting. Three other cases same order.

Brady vs. *Belknap.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Moncrief vs. *Moncrief.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Dubois vs. *Ray*—Re-argument ordered.

Sackett and wife vs. *Holden*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Berry, Receiver, vs. *Brett.*—Judgment for defendant

Spurious Champagne.

Frederic Dietz vs. *Hermann & Schloss.*—This was an action on a warranty of twenty-five baskets of champagne, sold by the defendants to the plaintiff, who is the proprietor of the Prescott House.

The sale was made in September, 1858, by one Lauber, the agent of the defendants, who exhibited a sample to Mr. Dietz, labelled "Heidsick, imported by Reynauld & François," and warranted the wine to be of that brand. When the twenty-five baskets were delivered, plaintiff gave his note for the price, which he was compelled to pay. On examination the wine proved to be a spurious article not Heidsick's champagne, and not imported by Reynauld & François. Lauber denied that he warranted anything.

The case was tried before Justice MAYNARD, of the Marine Court, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $250.

Christopher Fine and James Eschwege for plaintiff; Solomon L. Hull for defendants.

Sentences.

Edward Riley, who was convicted of an endeavor to make a revolt on board of the ship *Southampton*, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

Henry M. Hempstead, a seaman, and Franklin Nichols, mate of the brig *C. F. O'Brien*, having a fight with each other on board the brig, the seaman used a knife and the mate a hatchet. Being indicted for assaults with dangerous weapons, they severally pleaded guilty, and being brought up for sentence, the mate was sentenced to be imprisoned six months and pay a fine of one dollar, and the seaman to be imprisoned twelve months and pay the same fine.

The United States vs. *Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn*—A motion to quash the indictment against these parties for obstructing justice, was brought on, but the argument, without being concluded, was adjourned to next Wednesday.

Action for Brokerage.

James Richards vs. *G. N. Quintard et al.*—This was an action for brokerage, and was reported in the TIMES of Friday last. The jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

Instead of stating in our report on Friday that defendants alleged that the surplus to be paid by Montero should be divided between plaintiff and defendants, we should have said that it was to be divided between plaintiffs and certain third persons, not defendants.

Found Guilty of Revolt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

The United States vs. *George Beecher and seven others.*—The Jury found the defendants, the crew of the *W. F. Glover*, guilty of a revolt, with a recommendation to mercy to the defendants James Brown and Joseph McDonald.

Court Calendar....MONDAY.

U. S DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 12 to 21 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 1111, 1119 1183 1185 405, 1206, 953. 1245, 1253. 1295, 1021, 799 361, 41, 809 973, 911, 1311 1315. *Part II*—Nos. 738, 839, 648, 1014, 1130, 170, 800, 570, 610, 1008 332, 714, 962, 1000, 1032, 1048, 1118, 1138, 944, 1046, 1074, 891, 889.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 91, 91½, 93 to 99, 26, 49, 57 75

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497 481, 499, 505, 507, 509 461, 462 457, 413, 513, 511, 133, 287, 39, 467, 463 513 349 *Part II*—Nos. 435, 120, 592, 594, 596, 604 606, 550, 372 418 502 230 18

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos 1873 2381, 2055 2053, 2059 2060, 2062 1856. 363 2591, 2061. 2001, 1730, 1935, 405, 1763. 373. *Part II*—Nos. 1841, 327. 295. 325, 42, 324, 345, 1863, 1972, 3001, 1908, 2077, 7, 1735, 1875.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 9.

$2,000 Indiana 5 s. 6's	99½	50 Panama Rs	134
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92½	50 do	860 133½
24,000 do	93½	200 Gal. & Chi. R	830 64
14,000 Missouri St. 6's	84½	250 do	64½
10,000 do	860 84¾	100 Cle. & Toledo R	27½
50,000 do	84½	100 do	830 24⅝
5 000 Va. State 6s	93½	100 do	30
1,000 Brooklyn, C. W. L	103½	300 Chicago & R. I. R	69¾
1,000 do	103¾	50 do	b10 69⅝
500 N. Y. Cen. R 7s	104¾	100 do	b6 69½
10 000 L. I. 5th M. Bds	59½	300 do	b30 69⅝
5 000 do	b30 60	200 Ia. Crosse & M. R	25
7 000 do	60	400 Chicago B. & Q. R	75⅜
2,000 W. R. 8s 1875, 46	50	50 do	s10 75⅜
1 000 Ill. 8s	103½	100 Mich. Cent. R	92¾
1 000 Hudson R. 1st M.	99½	100 do	52⅝
4 000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	50	100 do	s10 52⅝
46 Amer. Ex. Bank	104½	100 do	b15 52⅝
12 Metropolitan Bank	115½	100 do	b30 52⅝
25 Bank of Commerce	93⅝	100 Hud. River R	s30 48⅝
25 do	103	100 do	48¾
150 Pacific M. S. Co	91	100 do	s30 48¾
45 do	90⅝	50 Har. R. Pref	b30 30½
20 do	b7 91	100 do	30½
150 do	s10 90¾	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83⅝
100 do	b30 8 ¾	220 Erie R	19
100 do	b30 8 ¾	150 do	19½
250 do	s10 8 ¾	500 do	19⅝
100 do	b3 8 ⅞	50 do	s30 19⅝
400 Reading Railroad	41⅝	150 do	19⅝
100 do	41⅝	150 do	s30 19⅝
200 do	41⅝	50 do	310 19⅝
100 do	b15 41⅝	225 do	83 19⅝
100 do	41⅝	100 do	b30 19⅝
30 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	21¾	50 do	s15 19½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S 6s, 1865	102½	250 New-York Cen. R.	87⅞
1 000 do	1 2½	100 do	s60 8 ⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	93	25 Mich. Cen. R.	83
1 000 Va. State 6s	93½	100 do	b11 52⅞
1,000 Missouri S. 6s	84⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. & s.	b60 24⅝
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	93¾	50 do	24½
5,000 E. R. 3d M. b '83	88¾	200 do	24⅝
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	43	20 Panama Railroad	134
7 000 E. R. 5 h M. bds	60	50 do	b30 134
5 000 do	60½	150 do	s30 134½
14 Merchants' Bank	104¾	100 Ia Crosse & Mil. R	25
75 Pacific M. S. Co	91	50 Chi., B. & Q. R.	75¾
10 Erie Railroad	19	220 Del., L. & W. R.	94

MONDAY, June 11—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, shows rather a larger Import movement than the same week last season, and also an improved Export of Domestic Produce. The Export of Specie is comparatively moderate. The Import entries of Foreign merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,262,419 against $3,252,527 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce $2,094,026, against $1,690,592 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $414,800 by the *Glasgow* on Saturday, is $1,642,466, against $1,877,294 same week last June. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $6,620,622 against $6,621,183 at the close of the previous week. The income of Specie during the week, into the City, with the exception of $224,000 by Southern coast steamers, was confined to the daily parcels of gold and Mexican dollars by express, the aggregate of which continues quite considerable, though not sufficient, of course, in the absence of another California arrival, to balance the outgo to Europe on Saturday week and Wednesday last—together about $2,621,000—which will count against the Bank Average to be made up this afternoon. But as the last return showed a gain of $1,103,000, and placed the total Average at the high figure of $24,535,000, or full 30 ℔ cent. in Specie to the Deposit line, the Money Market has even cheapened on the present movement, and the rates of discount, outside of Bank, have fairly fallen below 5 ℔ cent. on prime short paper, and to 5 ℔ cent. on indorsed lists, 90 days to six months. On demand loans to Brokers, business has been at 5 ℔ cent. on pledge of Bills Receivable and Miscellaneous Stock collateral, and at 4½ ℔ cent. on pledge of State and Federal Security. The transactions in Exchange for the last two mails were done at 109¼@109⅜, chiefly at the inside figure, and the market on Saturday closed very quiet. The easy condition of both Money and Exchange affairs continues to excite much remark on the Street, but while general trade is fairly active, and in most departments, particularly that of freights and tonnage, much better than last Summer, the cheapness of Money fails to stimulate any considerable measure of speculation. Attention has been directed on the Stock Exchange to the relatively low price of the United States and State Securities, the half-yearly dividends on which are near at hand, and to some few of the reliable Railway mortgages and dividend shares. But on the general speculative list of Stocks, the week past was characterized rather by a predominant disposition on the Street to sell the market down. The following table shows the COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@104¼
New-York Central	82@81⅞@82½@81⅞
New-York and Erie	20¼@19½@19¾@19¼
Reading	41½@41⅞@41⅝
Rock Island	70@69⅞
Michigan Guaranteed	23¼@24¾@24½
Michigan Southern, old	11@12½@12
Michigan Central	52⅛@53@52⅞
Toledo	29⅛@30@29⅞
Galena	64@63⅛@64½@64
Illinois Central	63@64¼@62¾@63
Panama	134@134
Pacific Mail	90@94@90¾@91⅝
Missouris	84½@84¾
Virginias	93⅛@93¼
Tennessees	91⅝@93
Illinois Central Bonds	90¼@91
Hudson River	48¼@49@48½
Harlem Preferred	40@39
Delaware and Hudson	98@97@97¼
Burlington and Quincy	76¼@75@75¾

While, as remarked above, the disposition to run short on the speculative list was more decided than the *Bull* movement, the impression made on prices it will be noticed is somewhat unimportant, and at the very close on Saturday the market was quoted dull, rather than heavy, on shares, and firm for State Stocks and United States five ℔ cents, the last being quite scarce at the Board. The shares of the Pacific Mail after rising to 94 and then reacting on the near approach of the termination of the mail contract and the uncertainty of its renewal, rallied at the close to 91⅛ ℔ cent. The late transfer difficulty is not yet wholly determined, but the estimated loss of $100,000 has not been reached by the presentation extra shares of their value, and when reached will be subject to certain corrections and the application of certain securities held for account by the late Secretary, in favor of the Company. The Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Company improved on Saturday on the decree of foreclosure of the old Corporation granted by the Supreme Court, under the late act of the Legislature for the reorganization of the Company for the mutual benefit and fully preservative of the interests of all the original bond and shareholders. As a very considerable line of *short* sales had been put out at the Stock Board on the recent rapid and liberal rise in the common shares of the Company, some advantage was expected to be gained to the sellers through the circumstance that the overdue second mortgage was liable to be interposed to an early and satisfactory reorganization. But this matter would seem to be now settled by the facts, first, that the whole mortgage, from its high character as a lien upon the road, second only to $3,000,000 first mortgage, is worth so near par in the market that the Bonds may be extended for 25 or 30 years, at a cost not to exceed 5 ℔ cent., and, perhaps, by a bonus to the present holders of even less than this rate, if accompanied by a pledge of a Sinking Fund for the extended Bonds; and, secondly, that the law firm who assume to represent this mortgage were present in the Court on Saturday assenting to an amicable decree of reorganization under the junior mortgage. The *Commercial*, of Saturday, remarks:

In reference to a paragraph in this morning's *Tribune*, to the purport that the condition of the Erie Company "is less satisfactory" on account of some pending difficulty with the second mortgage, over-due since 1859, we have authority for stating that no such difficulty is pending, and none likely to grow out of the extension or disposition of this mortgage. The Company will be reorganized under the late act of the Legislature mutually satisfactory to and amply preservative of all the interests involved, from the first mortgage down to the common shares, inclusive. The decree of foreclosure of the old corporation will be entered in a short time, [since done,] under the fifth or junior mortgage, subject to all prior liens. And whenever any or all the second-mortgage holders demand payment, in lieu of the voluntary extension of their bonds, provision will be made for it without assessing any one or more of the other interests, or encumbering the road, franchise or complete reorganization of the Company. The very ready facility with which this can be done may be judged from the fact that the second-mortgage bonds are now selling with a new per cent. of par in the market, and that over one-half in amount of the bondholders have heretofore signified their willingness to an extension of the mortgage, to suit the views of the Trustees to the plan of reorganization.

It will be remembered that last Fall some eagerness was evinced to make a round *share* on the renewal or exchange of the overdue Second Bonds, not by the holders or any considerable part of them, (as more than half had already taken new coupon sheets for five years,) but by other parties, without waiting for the recovery, which was sure to come in the market value of the Mortgages of the Company on the act of general reorganization, since granted by the Legislature, and now decreed by the Courts. The *bonus* then talked of was as high as 20 ℔ cent. But while the necessity for some such *fat job* was threatened to be brought about through the Courts, the public scandal of the thing, and the glaring injustice to the junior interests, some of whom had just been invited to capitalize their Bonds, under promise of a fixed limit to the future Mortgage incumbrance on the property, proved too strong for the experiment, and it was given over. We are not aware that it is to be tried on again on a reduced scale of salvage, though, we dare say, the same wreckers are still about the City Hall and the Stock Exchange.

According to the Foreign Trade returns at this port, which we published some days ago, for the month of May, and for the eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, from July, 1859, to May 31, ult., were.....$212,218,000

Add one week in June	4 262,419
Total to date	$216 480,449
To same time last year	203.142 478
Increase since July, 1859	$13,337,971

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported)—

To May 31, ultimo	$71,044,000
Add one week in June	2,094,026
Total to date	$73.138,026
Against same time last year	56,946,857
Increase since July 1, 1859	$16,191,169

The same tables make the Export of Specie through the fiscal year to

May 31	$49,257,000
Add since June 1	3,261 594
Total to date	$52 518,594
Against same time last year	43,346,266
Increase since July 1	$8,972,328

We are requested to notify the bondholders of the City of Milwaukee that a meeting will be held at the Brevoort House, on 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of progress made by the Committee appointed at their late meeting to confer with the Milwaukee authorities.

The holders of the overdue coupons of August, 1859, on the first mortgage of the Wabash Valley Road, will receive payment on presentation to the Treasurer, Mr. B. WILSON, of CAMMANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-street.

The following quotations of Land Warrants are from the office of TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-street:

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, per acre	72	80
120 acre warrants, per acre	72	80
80 acre warrants, per acre	85	95
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110

The following are the latest bids for the various City Bank shares at the Stock Exchange, reported by HUNTINGTON & POILLON, No. 48 Exchange-place:

Am. Exchange	100¼	Marine	85
America	114	Market	103½
Commerce	103¾	Mechanics'	119
New-York	103¾	Mech. Association	107
North America	109	Mech and Traders'	108½
Commonwealth	97½	Mercantile	124
Republic	120	Merchants', ex. div.	104
State of New-York	98½	Mer. Exchange	100
Broadway	141	Metropolitan	116½
Butchers and Drovers'	125	Nassau	100
Chatham	99½	National	103½
Citizens'	100	New-York County	108½
City	124	Ocean	93½
Continental	103	Pacific	117
Corn Exchange	100	Park	115
Fulton	136	People's	104
Grocers'	98	Phenix	109
Hanover	93	Seventh Ward	133
Imp. and Traders'	115½	Shoe and Leather	107½
Manhattan Co.	140	Tradesmen's	111

WEEKLY DELIVERIES OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9	199,550	61,293	156,237
January 16	176,140	79 791	231,852
January 23	177,680	72 350	333,095
January 30	147,623	84,971	321,288
February 6	96,864	136.778	241,886
February 13

MACY'S JUNE SALE.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.
R. H. MACY.
GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR PONITE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR PONITE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
R. H MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

TARLATANS.
2,000 pieces 8-4 TARLATANS.
White, Black, Pink, Blue, Green, Buff,
Closing at 1s per yard,
About half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Closing the whole stock of a manufacturer.
2,000 Silk Moire Antique Parasols, 6s.,
Usual price, $1.
1,000 Silk Umbrellas, closing cheap.
2,000 Double-fringed, lined, and best style Parasols closing less than Manufacturer's prices.
R. H MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

HOSIERY CLOSING.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, very fine, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, heavy and ribbed, 1s a pair.
800 dozen best quality English Hose, 2s. a pair.
All the best makes of the finer qualities open-work and Lisle Thread in great variety.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HOSIERY.
1,000 dozen in every style, price, and quality, closing very low.
CLOSING GENTS' HOSIERY.
500 dozen English Half-hose, 1s. 6d. a pair.
500 dozen best quality imported, 2s. a pair.
Also, a full assortment of fancy and striped Half-hose At very low prices.
CLOSING ALL OUR LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, CHILD'S DO., &c.
1 500 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, splendid quality, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best English goods imported, 1s. 6d. to 3s. a pair.
Children's Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, all prices.
Closing, 200 dozen Ladies' Fine Silk Mitts, from 3s to $2 50.
Closing, 200 dozen Child's and Misses' Fine Silk Mitts, from 2s. to 10s. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

GREAT SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
200 pieces fine White Marseilles, from 1s. to 6s. a yard.
800 pieces splendid quality Brilliant, at 1s. and 2s. a yard.
350 pieces Jones' 5-4 English Cambrics, at 15 cents a yard.
200 pieces 4-4 Jaconets, (fine,) 11 cents a yard.
Closing Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Bosom and Shirting Linens, much below value.
6,000 pieces Swiss Book Plaid, Plain and Striped Nainsooks and Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslins, closing from 8 cents a yard up.
Scotch Diapers, Bird's Eye Linen Diapers, very low.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

CURTAIN MUSLINS AND LACES!
1,000 pieces Embroidered Curtain Muslins, 1s., 2s, 3s., 4s., 6s., and 8s.
2 000 yards Embroidered Curtain Laces, 4s.
100 pairs Splendid Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, $8 a pair, cost $12 to import.
1,000 pieces Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslin, for 11c., 1s, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d, and 3s. a yard.
Cheapest Curtain Goods in New-York, without exception.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE LINEN HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
2 000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 12s per dozen worth $2 50.
1,000 dozen Ladies' H. Stitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, closing at 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s. each.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 3s., 4s, 5s. each.
500 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 6s, 7s., 8s each.
50 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 12s., 10s., $3, $4 to $10 each, full 30 per cent lower than their cost of importation.
50 dozen broad hem Shear Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 4s., 6s., 8s. each.
100 dozen hem-stitched Mourning Linen Handkerchiefs, closing from 3s. to 10s each.
25 dozen Misses' hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 12s. a dozen.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 20c. 2s., 3s, 4s. each.
100 dozen Gents' Linen hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, closing at 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s. each.
100 dozen Gents' colored bordered hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, closing from 3s. to 8s each.
200 dozen Gents' colored border, from 1s. 6d. 4s.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

CLEARING OUT SALE IN THE EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
1,000 Embroidered Scotch Collars, from 6d. to 20s.
1,000 Embroidered French Collars, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s, 6s.
1,000 Embroidered French Collars, 10s., 12s., 20s. to $16.
600 Scotch Embroidered Sets, 4s., 8s., 10s., 12s, $2 to $3.
500 French Embroidered Sets, 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s. to $10.
150 Cambric Breakfast Sets, 6s. to $3.
150 Linen Breakfast Sets, 6s. to $3.
200 Plain Linen Sets, 2s. to 6s.
500 Plain Linen Collars, 10c. to 2s.
200 Infants' Embroidered Frock Bodies, 2s., 3s., 6s., 8s. to $5.
200 Infants' Embroidered Dresses, 20s. to $15.
1,000 Embroidered Dimity Bands, 6c. to 4s.
2 000 Yards Cambric Flouncing, from 1s. a yard to $2.
2 000 Cambric Bands, (double) from 2s. to $5
2,000 Yards Cambric Edgings, from 1s. to $1 50.
2,000 Yards Cambric Inserting, from 1s. to $1 50.
All our Embroideries marked way down to clear them out. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-CLOTHING.
All made in the best manner, and closing much less than you can make it up.
1,000 pairs French Corsets, 20 bones, closing at 6s.
1,800 pairs Clasp-in-front Corsets 20 bones, closing at 8s.
300 Ladies' Muslin Chemises, from 3s. up.
150 Ladies' Linen Chemises, 14s
200 pairs Ladies Muslin Draws, 8s.
300 pairs Ladies' Linen Draws, (Embroidered,) 12s.
150 Children's and Misses' Draws and Chemises, 2s.
400 Tucked Muslin and Cambric Skirts.
Very best makes Hoop Skirts, all sizes, and made to order.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.,
Corner 14th st.
THIS SALE CONTINUED THROUGH THE WEEK

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR LADIES AND gentlemen to dispose of their left off wearing apparel to a good advantage. Fifty per cent. will be paid more than anywhere else by calling or addressing to B. MINTZ, No. 283 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. MINTZ.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No 216 6 h av. between 26th and 27th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs Mish.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.
A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. E., Sing Sing, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF ACCOMplished University studies, 31½ years of age, a Protestant, single, with great success and experience as a teacher in first-class schools, requires an engagment as tutor in a family or school. Besides the French and German languages, (grammatically and conversationally,) he is thoroughly qualified to impart the English branches, and also classics, mathematics, a sound religious instruction, etc; distinguished testimonials, University certificates, etc address TUTOR, No. 53 West 12th-st.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE arrangements for the Summer months to reside with a family in the country and give lessons in French and music. Address MADEMOISELLE, Box No. 7,535 New-York Post office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st,

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, June 11,

A superb assortment of

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS

Of all kinds, received per late steamer, viz.:

REAL POINT D'ALENCON,

REAL POINT GAGE,

REAL POINT ANGLATERRE,

REAL POINT VENICE,

and

APPLIQUE LACE,

In Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, &c.

ALSO,

REAL BLACK CHANTILLY AND BRUSSELS

THREAD LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES,

TRIMMING LACES, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A large invoice of FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering

Their entire stock of

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS

At very reduced prices.

Also, a large lot of

SCOTCH LAWNS,

At 12½ cents; worth 20 cents.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.

8,000 at $4, $5, and $6, worth $8, $10, and $12.

These goods will be sold at

A GREAT SACRIFICE!

For the purpose of clearing out our Spring Importations.

GRENADINE ROBES PROPORTIONABLY LOW.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling, at retail, the remainder of their stock of housekeeping and family goods at
REDUCED PRICES,
Consisting, in part, of Table Linen, Napkins and Towelling, Sheeting Linen, Quilts, Jaconets, Swiss and Mull Muslin, plaid, plain and striped Brilliants, Dimities, &c. Also,
1,000 dresses of embroidered Swiss Muslins at $3 50 per dress.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,

AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Invite especial attention to
The greatest bargains ever offered in
ORGANDIE ROBES, AT $2
ORGANDIE ROBES, 5 AND 7 FLOUNCES, AT $3.
BAREGE ROBES, WITH SATIN FLOUNCES at $5.
BAREGE ROBES, 8 FLOUNCES, AT $4.
BLACK BAREGE ROBES, $3 TO $4 50.
CHINTZ BAREGE, PLAID GROUND,
Only 3s. per yard, usual price 6s. per yard
MOUSELINE DE CHINE, FINE QUALITY,
Double width, only 4s. a yard.
ALSO:
LACE POINTS, LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS, LACE BORNOUS,
LACE SULTANAS, &c.
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
No. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

351 **CLOSING OUT SALE.** 351
LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NEW STYLES GILT CORNICES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, REPS,
DAMASKS AND ALL UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
ALSO, GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY KIND, BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO.
Fitted and put up. We are now closing out these goods at a large reduction, and invite examination.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
351 BROADWAY. 351

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Viz.: LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c.
Also, DRAWER GOODS, in great variety.
Viz.: Plain and figured Swiss JACONETS, CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS, NAINSOOKS LAWNS &c.,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No 473 BROADWAY
Lace Mantillas at.....$3
Lace Mantillas at.....$ 0
Lace Mantillas from.....$15 to $50
Lace Points.....$5 to $35
A small invoice of REAL LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
ALL AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, June 11, a full assortment of French Worked Sets and Collars, of all styles and qualities.
We have a few more Point Collars left at $3.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

264 **BOWERY.** 264
W. K. PEYTON
have now in store
A magnificent stock of NEW MANTILLAS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW BURNOUS,
In rich Black Silks, Taffetas
Zephyr Cloths, Grisailles, &c, &c.,
At prices 40 per cent. less than in Broadway.
Ladies please call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer.
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES.
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
Also,
By the Yard
Just received per steamer *Africa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS.
GREY MOZAMBIQUES.
A Novelty for Street Dresses, &c., &c.
Just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*.
A. T STEWART & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Monday, June 11.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES
Large and stylish assortment of Dress and Mantillas—French trimming and ornaments. The best place of the City. T. DARTOIS, No. 64 Bleecker-st.

WORSTED—WORSTED—WORSTED.—LAdies going to the country, or coming to the City, would do well to call at the importer's and supply themselves, in small or large quantities, at the reduced prices. N. B.—An immense stock of gloves, all kinds; also, Alexandre's kid and silk at LOEB'S, No 851 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to Curtis' jewelry store.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of
DAMASKS,
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
MARSEILLES,
and LINEN DRILLINGS,
FOR BOYS' CLOTHING.
Also,
A CHOICE LOT OF
SUMMER QUILTS.
Also,
ANGOLA AND SUMMER FLANNELS,
On MONDAY, JUNE 11,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will offer at Retail,
On MONDAY, JUNE 11,
The balance of their
SPRING IMPORTATION.
RICH SILK,
GRENADINE,
BAREGE,
ORGANDIE, and
JACONET FLOUNCED ROBES
And by the Yard,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING THE LATEST STYLES.
ALSO,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
CHALLIES.
ENGLISH POPLINS,
BROCHE, PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED,
FRENCH VALENCIAS,
PARIS TAFFETAS, and
A large assortment of all kinds of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

6-4 ENGLISH TWEED SACKINGS,
WATER-PROOF,
FOR LADIES' WEAR,
In BLACK and WHITE,
And BROWN and WHITE,
At $1 25 per Yard,
Very desirable,
Just landed per
VANDERBILT.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

REDUCTION.
1,000 PIECES FIRST QUALITY
FRENCH JACONETS,
Of beautiful and exclusive styles,
At 25 cents per yard,
On MONDAY, JUNE 11,
At
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
This is an unusual opportunity.

NEW GREY GOODS
FOR TRAVELING PURPOSES,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

LADIES' & INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

POPLINS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
RETAILED AT 75 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

500 PIECES
BAREGE AGLAIS,
JUST RECEIVED,
RETAILED AT 12½ CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH
ORGANDY ROBES, $3.
RICH PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

EXTRA
RICH FRENCH PARASOLS.
1,500 RETAILED AT $3,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM & LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED-DAMASK CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN & BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART.
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
From recent Auction Sales,
In Dress Goods of the most desirable seasonable fabrics.
Housekeeping Goods of all descriptions.
Straw Bonnets of the new shapes.
Canton Mattings in all Widths.
The above goods are as represented, and worthy the attention of purchasers.
C. G. HOOK,
6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A NOTICE TO LADIES.
THE JAPANESE MANTILLAS
Will be opened this week,
By BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Late GEORGE BULPIN,)
No. 361 Broadway.

CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

TRAVELING GOODS,
TRAVELING GOODS,
TRAVELING GOODS,
MANTILLAS AND LAWNS.
Just received, a large stock of the above goods, OF THE NEWEST STYLES, FROM AUCTION, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
An Invoice of
NEW SILKS,
at 5s. 6d. per yard.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
M. C. DEBEVOISE,
No. 339 Grand-st.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses black and colored; wash silks ½ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yelow nankins, novelties China, lacquered articles: all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 503 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 28 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY'S
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.
We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 5s.,
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10s.,
Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 20 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4.
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5,
Which cost to import $5 to $7.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces,) $5,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS. $5, $7 50, $10, $15.
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $18,
Which cost to import, $10 $16, $20, $25, $36.
This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY
N. B.—Do not be induced to purchase before looking through our Stock. R. H MACY,
Nos 204 and 206, 6th-av.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION viz.:
1,500 BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, from $3 50 to $10. Cost of Importation, from $5 to $20.
900 GRENADINE ROBES in black and colored, from $13 to $25, worth $25 to $50 per robe.
300 ORGANDIE and LAWN ROBES, from $2 to $3 50, worth $4 to $10.
600 CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, (best quality,) from $4 to $6; usual price, from $10 to $14.
PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, in chintz and plain colors, from 25c. to 37½c. per yard: usual price, 40c. to 65c.
FRENCH BAREGE,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
FRENCH and JAPANESE GRENADINES,
CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.,
BY THE YARD,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also,
BARGAINS IN
SILK ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SUMMER SHAWLS,
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY, the 11th inst.
MANY NOVELTIES in SILK MANTILLAS, and NOVELTIES in CLOTH, BAREGE, and CHALLY CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER, will be OFFERED AT THE REDUCED PRICES.
OUR ENTIRE LACE STOCK
WILL BE OFFERED IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
INCLUDING
REAL LACE AND PUSHER CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS AND POINTS
AT 30 PER CENT LESS THAN MAY PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand-sts.

A CARD!!!
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF MANTILLAS,
Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-ST.,
(Brandreth Buildings,)
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,
EXPRESSLY FOR FIRST CLASS TRADE,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
At $12 and $14 each.
BLACK SILK SHAWLETTES,
At $8 and $10 each.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS AND BURNOUS,
From $3 to $30 each.
NEW ARABIAN AND JAPANESE CLOAKS,
AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

A VOICE FROM JAPAN.
The "Origin of Fashion" was never so
Clearly exemplified as in the Exhibition
of New and Beautiful Garments made this week
by
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway.
N. B.—ARABIAN and JAPANESE Wrappers in every variety of material.

AT KINZEY'S
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY.
CLEARING SALE OF STRAW BONNETS,
CLEARING SALE OF BLOOMERS,
CLEARING SALE OF BOYS' HATS,
CLEARING SALE OF RIBBONS,
CLEARING SALE OF PARASOLS,
CLEARING SALE OF MANTILLA LACES,
CLEARING SALE OF SILK MITTS,
All bought at auction and closing out cheap.
5,000 straw Neapolitan, Rough and Ready, colored, white and black Bonnets, last season's shape, 12c.
Shaker Bonnets, 25c.
5,000 assorted styles, Cantons, tape, braids, hair and straw and fancy mixed straws closing at 25c.
White Leghorn Bloomers, 25c.
40 or 50 styles of Bonnets at 31c, 38c, 50c.
75 styles and qualities, at 56c, 63c., 75c.
1,000 white Rough and Ready, new shapes, 50c.
Colored Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.
7,500 fine Bonnets, split straw, Neapolitans, hair, Chins, pearls, Coburg, Tuscans, with a variety of mixed and fancy straws closing out low.
1,500 Boys' Willow Hats, 10c
1,000 Dark Mixed Neapolitans, $1.
1,000 Fancy Bloomers 25c., 31c., 38c.
1,800 Fancy Bloomers 50c. to $3.
2,500 Boys' Hats, 25c to $1.
2,000 Chip and Willow Frames for Silk Fronts, 18c.
GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS.
500 pieces Fancy Trimming Ribbons, 37c, 50c.
10,000 yards White, Black and Colors, wide Crape and Gauze Ribbons, 6c. per yard.
8,000 yards Black, White and Colored Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
12,000 yards assorted Bonnet Ribbons, 9c.
A fine line of rich Ribbons 12½c., 15c
20,000 yards new styles at 18c., 20c., 25c.
GREAT SALE OF MITTS.
5 000 pairs Misses' Lisle Long Arm Mitts, 3c. 6c.
1,500 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Long Silk Mitts, 9c., 12c.
2,500 pairs Heavy Twist Mitts, with and without fingers, 25c
5,000 pairs finer qualities, 31c., 38c, 50c.
1 500 pairs Rich Gauntlet Mitts, 63c. 75c.
BARGAINS IN PARASOLS.
1,000 Silk Parasols, 50c., 63c., 75c., $1.
500 Rich Flounced, Ivory Handles $1 50.
1,500 Rich Double Fringe Lined Brocade, three fancy styles, closing out at about half the cost of making.
MANTILLAS.
Closing out, a lot of Mantillas, 75c. to $1 50.
150 fine French lace Mantillas, $2.
200 rich, large size, worth $10, for $3 50.
100 splendid French extra flounced, worth $15, for $6.
Mantilla Laces closing out wide, at 6c, 9c. and 12c.
Wide Flouncing Laces all styles, 25c. to $4.
MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.
Dress Trimmings closing cheap.
5,000 pieces cotton Trimmings and Fringes, 12½c. to 25c per piece.
A full line of Collars, Sleeve sets, Handkerchiefs, Needlework and Lace Goods closing out cheap.
BEST STEEL HOOP SKIRTS CLOSING LOW.
10 000 pairs misses' colored Gloves closing at 3c. a pair.
2,500 pairs misses' heavy Silk Gloves 12½c.
5,000 pairs ladies' and misses' fine Hose, 9c. and 12c.
1 000 dozen white drop Buttons, 3c.
White and colored Kid Gloves, 25c., 44c.
Best Kid Gloves, 63c.
Splendid assortment of rich French Flowers.
Goods at wholesale less than jobber's prices.
In show rooms a fine assortment of Bonnets.
WM KINZEY, No 923 8th-av., Between 21st and 23d sts.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
Of every description.
Black Lace Flouncings,
Mantillas, Points Shawls, and Veils;
Infants' Caps, Frocks, Robes, Waists, and Cloaks.
N. B.—Some extraordinary inducements will be offered for this month. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 449 Broadway.

303 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT NOVELTY.
THE JAPANESE WRAPPER,
SUITED FOR PRESENT WEAR,
WILL BE ON SALE THIS WEEK
IN SILK CHALLIE AND BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BY
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(late George Bulpin,)
NO. 361 BROADWAY.
N. B.—The entire wholesale stock of this establishment will be on sale until the 4th of July at retail, and at prices never before heard of.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK LACE BOURNOUS,
From 30 to 40 per cent. below cost.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl in a private family, as chambermaid. Is a good seamstress and ladies' maid. Does up ladies' fine muslins, and would take charge of grown children. Is willing to go to any part of the country with a family that lives in the City in the Winter. Can be highly recommended by first-class families. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 139 2d-av., between 8th and 9th ave., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork or take care of children, or do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a small family, or as nurse and seamstress; understands working and sewing on a machine. Call at No 12 Amity-place, in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by an English Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework; good references given, and no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and mind children; is neat and tidy in appearance, and fond of children; is competent in either capacity; has five years' City reference from her last place, no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 624 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing, or to take care of children; City reference of five years and ten months from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 197 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B, second floor front room, from 10 until 2 o'clock. Inquire for Mr. Coleman.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse, by a respectable Protestant girl; good City reference given. Call at No. 124 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children; has no objections to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A MIDDLE AGED WOman wants a situation as child's nurse; has had experience, and can give good reference. Apply during to-day at her present employer's, No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation in a private family as professed cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objections to take the entire charge of a first-class hotel at a watering-place, (Newport or Saratoga Springs preferred;) has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous to obtain a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, game, boning and larding bread, pastry and desserts of all kinds. Has no objection to the country. Has good City reference Apply at No 145 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; has no objection to the country for the summer; the best of City reference given. To be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7 h and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SItuation. Has three years' reference. Understands all kinds of meats soups, game, poultry, gravies, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread and pies. Has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing if required. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 64 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FRENCH COOK, RECENTLY ARrived from France, near Paris, speaking the English language, with good City references, wants a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 51 East 12th st., one door east of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A NEAT, WILLing and obliging young woman, a situation as cook, baker, &c., and laundress; would do general housework or chamberwork, waiting or nurse and seamstress; best of reference for each capacity; no objection to country; a home in preference to high wages; neat about her person and kitchen. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl to do plain cooking in a small family, and washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at 96 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to housework in a small family; the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 230 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LORETTA—OPERATIC CONCERTS—NORMA—DAY AT RICHMOND.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—KENNETH—MAGIC HAND—YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—afternoon—THE VILLAGERS. Evening—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BARTMANN'S STUDIO GALLERY—CORNER BROADWAY AND BOND-STREET—PAGE'S VENUS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 771 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Coatzacoalcos*, from Havana, we are placed in possession of our City of Mexico correspondence, brought from Vera Cruz by the English steamer in the unprecedented time of eleven days. The particulars of the failure of the house of J. B. JECKER & Co., the Government bankers, are thus received. The event, it appears, was not wholly unexpected, as it was understood that the Liberal Government would, upon its advent to power, repudiate all the transactions of JECKER with the Miramon usurpation. The recent advantages obtained by the Liberals had precipitated the result; the impression that the actual *status* must shortly terminate gaining ground, and on the 17th of May, the run upon the banker commenced. One million dollars were paid that day; but as six hundred thousand dollars were necessary to meet the requirements of the ensuing day, and were not on hand or procurable, the Bank failed to open on the 18th. A meeting of creditors was at once held, where it was learned that the foreign obligations of the house amounted to $1,300,000, while its home debt was $3,200,000, a total of $4,500,000. The assets were represented by mining property, $1,100,000; Government loans, $2,300,000; miscellaneous credits $3,600,000. JECKER desired four years' extension in which to pay principal and interest, which his creditors are disposed to concede. The political news is of further disasters sustained by the Church Party in Durango, the leaders, RAMIREZ and CAJEN, having been utterly routed. URAGA continues to retain his superiority over the Reactionists. Should no reverse obstruct his advance, the reestablishment of the Liberal Government in the capital is looked for during the current month. By telegraph from New-Orleans we have advices to the 4th from Tampico, stating that URAGA had captured Guadalajara, but it had been regained by Gen. WOLL. The improbability of this story is sufficiently shown in the letter of our correspondent.

From Havana we have advices to June 5. They contain nothing noteworthy.

The Senate commenced its labors on Saturday by passing the bill to settle private land claims in California. The bill providing penalties for marshals and deputies, who permit the escape of prisoners, was also passed. The army appropriation bill having been taken up, the amendment for paying interests to several States for money advanced in 1812, was rejected, as was also that for the distribution of arms to the several States. The bill was then passed. A message from the House announcing the death of Hon. S. M. BURROUGHS, was received, and after an eulogy by Mr. SEWARD had been read, the Senate adjourned. The House refused the demand of Messrs. TAYLOR and HOUSTON to be relieved from service on the Judiciary Committee. A number of bills relative to the District of Columbia was passed, and with eulogies upon the late Mr. BURROUGHS, the House adjourned.

The Japanese Envoys, with their suite, left Baltimore on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon reached Philadelphia, where they were met with an address of welcome from Mayor HENRY. A civil and military procession, imposing in numbers and grandeur, escorted the strangers, through thronging thousands of spectators, from the depot to the Continental Hotel, where apartments had been provided. In their preparations and arrangements for the entertainment of their visitors, the people of Philadelphia seem resolute to repair some of the ill-taste and negligence which previously offended the polite islanders.

WILLIAM MCINTYRE and JOSEPH C. TUCKER, charged with an attempt to bribe Alderman BRADY "to vote for the confirmation of the nomination" of GIDEON J. TUCKER as President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, were brought before Recorder BARNARD on Saturday, in the Court of General Sessions. Their counsel, ex-Judge WHITING, moved to have the indictment quashed on several grounds, of which some were by no means complimentary to Mayor WOOD. The Assistant District Attorney, Mr. SEDGWICK, replied, and the Recorder reserved his decision till Saturday next.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, rendered judgments affirming the decision of the Special Term opening Mr. SHARP'S judgment against the City in the Wall-street Ferry case; also the judgment in the First Regiment Colonelcy. They also heard argument in the *quo warranto* suit brought to test the right to the City Chamberlaincy.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, which has been in session in this City during the past week, adjourned Saturday afternoon until the first Tuesday in June of next year. Over one thousand representatives from Grand Lodges and Grand Orients of foreign countries, with the representatives of this body and a large number of visiting brethren, have been in conference, and the business, which has been necessarily very heavy, has been conducted with commendable dispatch.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, was serenaded at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Saturday evening by the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in this City, and responded in a speech indorsing the policy of Mr. DOUGLAS on the Slavery question and favoring his nomination for the Presidency.

The Stock Market was dull on the Share-list on Saturday, though closing at steadier prices. The State Stocks of Tennessee and Missouri were again in demand, Tennessees advancing to 93 ₱ cent. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

Cotton was dull and heavy. Flour declined a shade and was rather brisker at the reduced prices. Wheat was in demand and was steady. Corn attracted considerable attention at firmer rates. Provisions were in request, and Pork was quoted somewhat dearer. Coffee was more sought after. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Hay, Hops, Adamantine Candles, Tallow and Spirits of Turpentine. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—Capt. HARDEE, of Rural Home, Florida, proposes to raise "a volunteer cavalry corps of one hundred men," to be placed at the disposal of "the first Southern State that shall secede from a Union which exists only in name, and which stands repudiated upon the statute books of many of the Northern States." In view of the portentous enterprise in which this individual is about to embark, we think it high time for the Muse of History to replenish her ink-horn and mend her pen, Here, at last, we have Gen. CUSHING'S "man on horseback," all ready to inaugurate a military despotism, so soon as his rustic hundred shall have saddled their donkeys. CERVANTES, the great recorder of knightly feats, is gone, and G. P. R. JAMES' equestrian portraits are only of "*solitary* horsemen" who happen to be detected in the act of "wending their way at sunset." History furnishes no parallel to the hardihood of this valiant hero, who proposes to forsake his rural home for the bloody scenes of a war between enemies mutually desirous of avoiding each other;—between "the first Southern State that shall secede," and "the Northern States on whose statute-books the Union stands repudiated." There may be those who will ignorantly wonder what can be the motive of war between two parties who agree in a mutual desire to "repudiate the Union." But this question is no concern of ours. We only know that the "cavalry corps" is to be raised. With a view of rendering a service to the gallant commander, we venture to suggest the classic fields of Bladensburgh, as an appropriate camping-ground and muster-field for the drill of the company in the peculiar tactics for which that region has obtained historic renown. The cultivation of the peaceful art of running away may be of great advantage to the Rural Hundred.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Japanese Envoys are at last on their way to New-York. They have seen the last of the American Tycoon, "His Majesty the President;" the last of Washington hotels and Washington hacks, of affectionate little negroes making advances of friendship to them through carriage windows, and of inquisitive young ladies inspecting them at the table and at the toilet with a thirst for knowledge and an innocence of evil perhaps unrivalled since the days before the fall. They are still undergoing a good deal of complimenting and parading, however, at Philadelphia, the Fathers of that friendly city having resolved, as the faithful telegraph assures us, to "outdo the metropolis with a third of the capital;" and they are probably destined to "pay with their persons," as the French express it, for the determination with which BOOLE and VAN TINE will resent this insolent pretension of the rectangular Quakers, when their Excellencies and suite shall be fairly caged in the Metropolitan.

Dim rumors precede the progress of the princes of Niphon, hinting that all these splendid rivalries in the way of receptions and hospitalities have begun to pall upon their feeble palates; that the shaking of Occidental hands has begun to lose its charm for them; that they no longer devote themselves with exuberant assiduity to the delightful taste of emulating the Yankee card-writer in the chirography of Japan. In a word, if the princes of Niphon were simply so many French or English gentlemen of rank visiting America on a mission of public importance, and not merely princes of Niphon, those who have seen the most of them within the last few days would not hesitate to say they are evidently "bored to death," and that they want nothing so much as to be allowed to go home at the earliest possible day.

Now, it cannot be denied that if there was ever any reason for our bringing these illustrious strangers so far to see us, that reason is not to be vindicated by sending them back to Japan in such a frame of mind as this. We certainly did not fit out expeditions to the land of the Tycoon, and establish an accomplished envoy near the court of that mysterious potentate, and put our men of-war at the service of his representatives, and vote dollars for their entertainment, simply to make three Japanese nobles agree with Mr. CARLYLE that America has given the world only twenty odd millions of the greatest bores that ever existed.

Neither, we presume, did our Government take all these pains and expend all these public moneys simply to gratify the sovereign people with a show of singular beings in calico trowsers. We are fond of fancying ourselves the modern Romans; but we hav'nt quite yet got to recognizing the *panem et circenses* to purveying fun for the million all the way from beyond the Pacific. The ancient masters of the world went to much expense for this object alone; and thought great wars well-waged that a goodly supply of captive Dacians might be provided and "butchered to make a Roman holiday." We do not think "His Majesty, the President," imported the three Kamis of Japan merely to make a Yankee raree-show.

As the time, therefore, of the Japanese visit to America draws to an end, may it not be worth while to pause for a moment in the career of banqueting, junketing, sketch-making and parading, just long enough to reflect upon the rational objects of the aforesaid visit, and the degree in which we are actually forwarding them?

To our own judgment it appears in the highest measure probable that the unfortunate Envoys of the Tycoon must be enjoying themselves very much after the fashion of Shedrech, Meschech and Abednego in the fiery furnace of the Babylonitish tyrant. All authentic accounts of Japan and the Japanese agree in representing that people as singular among Orientals for their intellectual activity, their practical good sense, their zeal in the acquisition of knowledge, their capacity and desire for information. To the stolid self-satisfaction and supercilious mental apathy of the Chinese, the Japanese oppose a ready and receptive appreciation of all that is good in foreign customs, and profitable in foreign science. They are not content to believe themselves the brothers of the sun, or the children of the moon. They recognize the humanity of the race at large; and when they contrast a Japanese junk with an American steamer, they not only perceive that the steamer is practically the better vessel of the two, but are forthwith moved to try and build steamers themselves. The very fact that a Japanese Embassy has been sent to America proves that the people from whom it comes are a people eager for light, perfectly competent to know light from darkness when they see it—fit, in a word, to be dealt with as intelligent adults; and not as mere infant phenomena.

The members of this Embassy may be fairly presumed to have come on a mission of comparison, criticism and inquiry. They certainly have not come like so many Camanches or Blackfeet, to stare at a civilization which they cannot comprehend, and to be stared at in return. In many features of their private and public life, their daily experience at home has been such as to fit them to judge severely and truly many of the superficial imperfections of our own way of living and behavior. In landscape gardening, for instance, the Japanese excel the world. There is little doubt that the art itself came to Europe from them, through the Dutch, not three centuries ago; and as nothing is stereotyped in Japan, the shabby grounds of the White House, and the indescribable morass which surrounds our own City Hall, will hardly impress the Japanese of 1860 with a very profound feeling of American superiority in this particular. Again, the police of the Japanese cities is confessedly exemplary; and their chief municipal officers resemble Mayor WOOD in nothing but in the circumstance that they are elected by the people. Plug-Uglies, shoulder-hitters, drunkards and beggars, are blossoms of the Tree of Liberty which may surprise, but will hardly fascinate these observant travelers.

If we had any good reason for going to Japan, or the Japanese for coming to us, it was that we, on our part, might convince the Japanese that we are a people of importance to them commercially, and that they, on their part, might acquire this conviction clearly, and in its details. When the Japanese Envoys arrived in the United States, therefore, they should have been received as rational beings, with business of their own to attend to.

Thanks to Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, we knew perfectly well what that business was. We knew that these men, persons of judgment and intelligence, wished to study our agriculture, our manufactures, our industry and science; to ascertain for themselves the solid bases on which intercourse with Christendom might be recommended to their countrymen. It is still a grave question whether the party which favors or the party which frowns upon that intercourse shall triumph in the Japanese policy. The story which reaches us, to-day, of the assassination of the Tycoon, if it shall be confirmed, will painfully illustrate the intensity of the opposition which exists in Japan to the great step which we hoped to make irrevocable by the results of the Embassy now with us. The Japanese statesmen who head that Embassy doubtless feel that they are engaged in collecting arguments for and against the mightiest revolutionary movement in their nation's history. They may well be bored, vexed, discouraged, therefore, when day after day adds to their archives only new records of banquets which they detest; speech-makings which they cannot understand, and familiarities which revolt all their instincts. It may amuse the officers who have them in charge, to parade them like so many tame bears; it may gratify the boarding schools and the kitchen areas to keep up flying flirtations all the way from Washington to New-York, with "TOMMY" and other bare-legged menials of the more inaccessible princes; but we really feel bound to protest, with emphasis, against the frivolous and senseless style in which our authorities appear to be trifling with an event which, if it have any significance at all, involves consequences the most momentous to the civilization and the commerce of the world for ages to come.

The Presidential Contest.

The Democratic cauldron is beginning to boil again. The time for another attempt at nominating a Presidential candidate is close at hand. The Southern wing of the party meets this week at Richmond,—the Northern wing next week at Baltimore. The Richmond convocation will be merely preliminary. It will do nothing of any consequence, but will await the action of the Baltimoreans. Possibly it may pass some resolutions,—declare the unalterable determination of the Southern Democrats never to surrender the ground they took at Charleston, and make a tender of renewed harmony on these conditions. But they will make no nominations, and take no decisive action in advance of the other Convention.

The Douglas men are mustering all their forces for Baltimore. They are determined to make him the candidate, by a two-thirds vote if they can get it, and by a majority vote if they can do no better. They have been busy since the adjournment at Charleston in electing Douglas delegates from Southern States, to take the places of the seceders, whom they are determined to exclude. In this way they hope to secure a two-thirds vote, and they stand a fair chance of succeeding. The fact is, the nomination of DOUGLAS has become a matter of necessity to his friends in the Northern and Western States. They have pushed the war upon his opponents to such an extent that his defeat involves their complete destruction. Besides this, it is undoubtedly true that, with any other candidate, the party would have the greatest possible difficulty in maintaining its organization in most of the Northern States. If he were the regular candidate of the whole party, supported by the Southern as well as by Northern Democrats, he would stand a very good chance of carrying several of the most important of the Free States. He is the only Democrat who has any positive personal strength at the North;—and he owes that strength to the fact that he is openly and defiantly at war with the Administration upon its Lecompton policy, and with the Southern Democrats on their peremptory demand for Congressional protection for slave property in the Territories. Virtually, there is no difference of opinion at the North upon these points. Men of all parties agree in hostility to both positions. They may, or may not agree, upon the abstract right of Congress to legislate concerning Slavery, or upon the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty: but they do agree in resisting the demand of the Pro-Slavery ultraists of the South. DOUGLAS is regarded as the man who has made the boldest protest against it, who has risked the most in resisting it: and this it is which gives him strength in the Northern States even beyond the lines of his own party.

But precisely the same thing weakens and destroys him at the South. His friends insist that when once in the field he will receive the votes of every Southern State. We doubt it. If he were the regular nominee of the party, perhaps he would: but he cannot, as the nominee of its Northern wing, put up in open defiance of the South, and on the express ground of flat hostility to the Southern claim upon the question of Slavery. It is quite common to represent the opposition to DOUGLAS and his doctrines as confined to the politicians of the South. The people, it is said, do not share it. We see no evidence of this,—nothing even to make it plausible. With the exception of special efforts made in a few localities, there is complete unanimity of sentiment on this point among the politicians, public men and newspapers of the South. We think, from the best information we can gather, that Senator BENJAMIN, in his speech, represented the general sentiment of the Southern States towards Mr. DOUGLAS when he said, that he was "a fallen star,"—that he had "lost the confidence and support of the Democratic party," and that it was utterly impossible that this confidence should ever be restored. If Mr. DOUGLAS should be nominated at Baltimore,—especially if he should be nominated by a majority vote, we believe he would lose several of the Southern States,—enough to prevent his election.

It is natural, we are aware, to presume that the South would rather see him President than a Republican. But they are not driven to this alternative. Indeed, many Democrats, South as well as North, believe that their only chance in defeating LINCOLN lies in running two candidates,—one of whom may be able to break the phalanx of Northern States that are likely to vote the Republican ticket. DOUGLAS, they think, might possibly carry enough free States to defeat LINCOLN, even if he should lose so many Slave States as to prevent his own election;—whereas, any other candidate would inevitably be beaten throughout the North and West. And, in this way, the election might be carried into the House of Representatives, where the Democrats would, at least, stand an equal chance.

We are quite prepared, therefore, to see two Democratic candidates in the field, Mr. DOUGLAS being one of them; and the result aimed at will be—not the election of either—but the defeat of LINCOLN and the transfer of the contest to the Halls of Congress. If the House elects, they are, at least, quite as likely to choose a Democrat as a Republican. If they fail, the Senate will choose a Vice-President who will be the acting President;—and as a matter of course they will choose a Democrat. The plot is a good one, but is quite likely to be spoiled by the election of LINCOLN.

The Value of the Globe.

We sympathized to some extent with Mr. PRYOR of the House of Representatives in his attack upon the *Congressional Globe*, in view of its being a warfare waged in the spirit, and not with such fleshly weapons as bowie-knives and revolvers. But we are not sure that it would please us to see the *Globe* extirpated. We find it so useful, occasionally, in tracing the progress of a bill,—so valuable as a record of everything that is done and said in the two great Houses at Washington,—that if it could be confined to what actually transpires there, we should wish that Mr. RIVES and his work might be immortal. It is a grievous abuse and nuisance, however, that this record should be made the medium of fraud as well as folly. Silly speeches will continue to be delivered as long as the Capitol stands, and we are willing that the people should pay for printing them; but why they should pay for printing silly speeches that are *not* delivered we have never been able to understand. Unless the official reporter there can be made to confine himself to the record of all the business of Congress, and to the speeches that are actually made in Congress, we shall be disposed to join Mr. PRYOR in his efforts to abate a nuisance.

To illustrate the utility of this minute reporting practice in the *Globe*, we shall no doubt find there the means of tracing the history of the bill for the relief of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates, which was vetoed by the President a while ago, and came before the Senate again on Thursday last. We should like to study the means and the men by which this act was "got through" the two Houses of Congress. It has been pretty promptly engineered. It must have been reported upon in both branches, placed early upon the calendars, and forced or slipped through by gentlemen thoroughly versed in the arts and appliances of the lobby. "Got through by some means" in the space of some three or four months, while other claims have been diligently pressed for a score of sessions, without being even reached in both Houses by the same Congress! And this bill, thus marvelously commending itself to our legislators—thus hurried through the initial stages of law-making—was so objectionable that the President felt justified in resorting to the unusual step of vetoing a private bill. As we read in the telegraphic statement of Thursday's proceedings in the Senate, Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, then moved to take up the veto message of the President in the case of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates. The bill was to compensate its beneficiaries for mail services on the Northern lakes, and was *vetoed because the charges were exorbitant.* The question in the Senate was whether the bill should pass over the President's Veto—and on this question there were but 18 Yeas to 38 Nays in the body which had passed the bill but a few weeks previously.

On such a bill as this there could be no speaking for Buncombe, and no anxiety to print speeches not actually delivered. The report will show only the facts, and probably all the facts that may be necessary to exhibit the nature of this bill, and to mark the agencies by which it was "got through" Congress with such unexampled facility. We shall look to find Mr. HALE opposing it, and for the reasons that he has assigned in other cases; or we shall at least look to Mr. HALE for an exposition of the means by which it was "got through." "I think the bill ought not to pass," said the Senator from New-Hampshire on another occasion; "I think it ought not to pass, but I have no particular interest in it. I know the Treasury is open, and people go in with pretty liberal hands and help themselves, and that perseverance and patience in besieging the Treasury pretty generally succeed, and, somehow or other, they find out a way of getting in." We do not infer from this that the Senator thinks that those private bills alone ought to pass, in which he has a "particular interest;" but it is evident that the knowledge he possesses in regard to the "openness" of the Treasury has been acquired by an experience which warrants him to "speak by the card."

It is really pleasant to find something in the acts of President BUCHANAN which one can consistently approve; and we can approve his veto of the Edwards bill without examination of it. If Mr. EDWARDS and his associates had any valid claim against the Government for mail services which the Executive Government disavowed, it should have been referred to the Court established by law for the express purpose of hearing and determining all such cases. It is very certain, from the manner in which this claim has been pushed through Congress, that it has not rested upon any judgment of the Court of Claims. If it had been a judgment of the only appropriate tribunal, it would have been condemned to that Congressional overslaughing which has been the fate of all the judgments of that Court for the last four or five years. Mr. SLIDELL would have considered the approval of the Court the greatest objection to it: and all the jobbers and lobbymen in and out of Congress would have thought the same of it as Mr. SLIDELL, without having the hardihood to make such a declaration.

We shall studiously examine this case in the light of the official history of it as it is written in the *Congressional Globe*. It is a secret worth knowing—the process by which a claim on the Treasury may be run through the two Houses in four months' time—even when it is of a character so grossly objectionable as to extract a veto from so timid and nervous an old gentleman as Mr. BUCHANAN.

A VERY GREAT DESCENT INDEED.—The descendant of a great man labors under a great disadvantage. For it is a common error to imagine that brains are transmitted through generations with blood, and people often expect to see the descendant of a man of mind standing intellectually above his fellows:—though quite up to the average height of humanity, this comparison with his ancestors makes him seem below mediocrity. We forget that the mantle of Elijah did not descend in his own family, but fell upon an outsider in the person of Elisha.

Attracted by an intimation that a grand-nephew of PATRICK HENRY would address the Union meeting on Friday evening, many people attended who otherwise would not have felt disposed to waste their time. There was a curiosity to hear what the descendant of the patriotic and eloquent HENRY would think of the agitations of the day. This curiosity was very fully satisfied. They heard a very common man in a very common way chant the praises of Slavery. They heard him describe with very diluted figures of speech the patriarchal connection which existed between himself and his slaves, expatiate upon the clothes with which he clothed them, the food wherewith he fed them, and the oil which he poured upon their backs when his overseer, in momentary ebullitions of feeling, dusted their jackets more violently than usual. They heard the descendant of the man who proudly demanded "Liberty or death," telling them that Slavery was a good thing, and even painting the lily which he thus commended.

If the spirit of the immortal PATRICK HENRY, impelled by a curiosity to hear his nephew speak, did so absurd a thing as attend the Union meeting on Friday evening, it must have retired very early and in disgust. The present Mr. HENRY may be a descendant from the illustrious orator of the Revolution, but he has descended a great way, and will never find his way back.

Our Politicians and our Judges.

The force of impudence has rarely, if ever, gone further than it went in the Court of General Sessions on Friday. A gambler and politician, named RILEY, combined about a month ago with a number of other rowdies in hooting and insulting a man named LUMAN, who was peaceably passing along Broadway at about 12 o'clock at night. LUMAN was naturally irritated, and threatened, if they were hooting at him, to "punch them." RILEY thereupon struck at him, and immediately afterwards, without any further provocation, drew a revolver and fired at him twice. The first shot only grazed the side of his head, and, as if determined to murder him, the assailant thereupon fired another, which passed through his neck, luckily only inflicting a flesh wound. To this charge the fellow pleaded guilty, relying, doubtless, upon his standing as a Ward politician to come off harmless.

It was shown by the District-Attorney, who it appears is now in town, that RILEY was for some time a "roper in" of gambling-houses; that he then set up a gambling-house for himself, and in that capacity swindled a stranger at the Metropolitan Hotel out of his watch, pin, and $800 or $900 in money. He then shot a police officer; next drew a pistol on a Common Councilman, which was more excusable; and finally assaulted a young girl and destroyed her clothing, for which he was simply fined fifty dollars. In fact he is one of the most notorious of the well-dressed blackguards and bullies in New-York;—and in any other city of the Union, except Baltimore or New-Orleans, would have spent the last five years of his life in the penitentiary.

In spite of all these facts, with which everybody who knew anything about the fellow at all must have been perfectly familiar, the following petitions were presented to Judge RUSSELL, to induce him to go through the old farce of "suspending sentence" on a man who had pleaded guilty to a deliberate attempt at murder in the public streets. They are choice specimens of English composition, as well as of unblushing impudence, and we should therefore be sorry to have them remain buried in the obscurity of a law report. We commend the names of the signers to the attention of the public:

To the Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the City of New-York, would most respectfully petition to have suspension of judgment rendered in the case of WILLIAM RILEY, who stands charged with assault and battery to do bodily harm, and would state that we have known Mr. RILEY for several years past, and have always found him to be peaceable and of good character; and we earnestly pray that you will favorably consider this petition, and your petitioners will ever pray.

BERNARD KELLY,	ROBERT EARLE,
HENRY C. WOOLLEY,	AUGUSTUS RUBLY,
MORGAN JONES, President Board of Councilmen.	JOHN NESBITT,
EDWARD H. FERRIS,	GEO. MCINTOSH,
	JOHN MURPHY.

TO THE HON. JUDGE RUSSELL: We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have, for the past three years, been personally acquainted with WM. H. RILEY, all of which time we have known him to be a quiet and peaceable person: that we have never known of his arrest on any criminal charge whatever, until the present one now pending in the Court of General Sessions; and we also verily believe that if he has committed any crime whatever, he has done it in the heat of passion, and to protect himself from an attempted assault. We, therefore, respectfully ask that your Honor will dispose of the case according to mercy and justice.

WILLIAM MINER,	JAMES IRVING,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,	JOHN HOFFMIRE.
WILLIAM B. DEANE,	ALEX. WARD,
WM. GOODHEART,	CHARLES N. DOANE,
MICHAEL TROMEY,	JOHN RICHARDSON,
Ald. 6th Dist.	ISAIAH RYNDERS,
JOHN S. AUSTIN,	THOMAS BYRNES.

For most of the persons whose names are affixed to this document, a public exposure of their participation in a barefaced attempt at imposition with a view of defeating the ends of justice, will have no terrors. Nor will the public at large probably be very much surprised to see Mr. BUCHANAN'S Marshal, the President of the Board of Councilmen, Alderman TWEEDY, and two or three other City officials, engaged in this laudable endeavor. There are some among the signers, however, who would prefer that their share in this little transaction should have remained a secret. We take pleasure in holding them to their full responsibility to the public, because it may teach them a useful lesson which otherwise they would not have learned.

We take still greater pleasure in adding that Judge RUSSELL turned a deaf ear to these sympathetic entreaties. Indeed, he seems to have been somewhat astonished at the audacity which prompted them, for he not only paid no heed to them, but gave the convict a sound moral lecture and then sent him to the State Prison for two years. We have so often had occasion to censure the City Judge for the lenity he generally extends to culprits of RILEY'S stamp and surroundings, that we are the more eager to award him full praise for his conduct in the present case. The *Herald* pays him the doubtful compliment of thinking that he must have abandoned all hope or desire of a reelection, else he would not have ventured upon so flagrant a defiance of the "ruling classes" at our primary meetings and Ward Conventions. We trust this is not the reason for his action. We hope, rather, that Judge RUSSELL has come to feel the irksomeness of a position held at the will, and for the benefit, of the worst class of the community. He has, at all events, given their political backers a hint, which we hope will not be lost, that they must not presume too far upon the subserviency of the Court to the men who make and unmake our Judges.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indignities to Mr. Sumner Threatened.

PROGRESS OF THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

Examination of Hon. John B. Haskin.

Passage of the Army Bill in the Senate.

Tribute to the Memory of Hon. Silas M. Burroughs.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 9.

MR. SUMNER THREATENED WITH AN ASSAULT.

Many rumors, some of an extraordinary character, prevail as to Mr. SUMNER. It appears that early last night, an individual representing himself from Virginia called at his room, and imperiously demanded an explanation of certain parts of his recent speech. Mr. SUMNER gave him no satisfaction, and ordered him to depart, which he did, with threats. At a subsequent hour, three others called, halting in the passage-way, and sent up word that they wished to see him alone. They refused the invitation to enter his room, where Mr. SUMNER was surrounded by friends, and left, sending a threatening message by the servant that they would come with a force to assault him at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. SUMNER'S friends were again present. In view of these occurrences, some of them accompanied him from his residence to the Senate to-day, apprehensive of personal violence. They are determined to exercise watchfulness and precaution. The attention of the Chief of Police has been called to the subject.

To-day information was lodged with Mayor BARRETT, without the knowledge of Mr. SUMNER, that the latter's room was improperly invaded, and that threats had been made against his life. The Mayor promptly investigated the matter, and procured an affidavit as to who the principal party was, and the substance of the language he employed towards Mr. SUMNER.

Upon ascertaining the fact that the offender committed the act while in a state of intoxication, and did not intend any injury to Mr. SUMNER, and regretted having done so, and was gentleman enough to apologize to Mr. SUMNER for his conduct, the Mayor called upon Mr. SUMNER and informed him of the fact, and assured him that if an apology was not satisfactory, he would promptly arrest the party charged and hold him to bail for trial. Mr. SUMNER, being assured by some of his friends that the offender occupied a responsible position under the Government, and in their opinion did not intend to insult him, said he was quite willing to receive the apology of the person, and did not care to have him put under bonds, considering his word as good as his bond.

Accordingly Mayor BARRETT accompanied the gentleman, who gave his name as Capt. HENRY, to Mr. SUMNER'S room, about 9 o'clock to-night, and he duly apologized to Mr. SUMNER, which was accepted as satisfactory by the latter.

THE EDITORS OF THE OHIO STATESMAN BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. SMITH and MILLER, editors of the Ohio *Statesman*, were before the Covode Committee to-day, and were examined as to their reasons for supporting the English bill, it having been alleged that they were bought by promises of the printing of the Post-office blanks, &c. MILLER stated that he was Postmaster at Columbus; appointed the last of November, 1858; I was removed in March, and restored on the 1st of December, 1858; was appointed first and removed on Cox's account; there was no understanding between Cox and myself, directly or indirectly, or in any other way, as to my appointment; I know of no bias on Cox's mind by reason of my appointment; was here in November, 1858, and heard I was to be appointed; I wrote to Postmaster-General BROWN, and said I would not take the office, but I had no more knowledge of being appointed then than you had; the first intimation I got of an intention to appoint me was when DENVER had resigned and MEDARY was to be Governor of Kansas, and that there would be a vacancy, which I was to fill; Cox insisted that I should accept the office; I did it without pledge; he denied that he had avoided the subpœna of the committee; he was anxious to testify, as he told GALLOWAY, of Columbus; Col. MEDARY was also willing; his testimony would corroborate his (MILLER'S) and SMITH'S; neither MEDARY nor SMITH, nor himself, ever got a dollar of patronage. In reference to certain Post-office blanks, MILLER said he heard of them from Col. MEDARY, and said he would like to get a share of them to print, but that was the last of it, as they did not get any of it. In answer to a question of COVODE'S, he said that at the election of Cox, in 1858, there was no pecuniary consideration given him from the Government—not a dollar, directly or indirectly, or in any other way, unless fifty dollars or so for advertisements from the departments.

After this testimony was taken, the Committee, considering that it inculpated no one, thought of striking it all out, but left it to Cox to say whether it should not be retained for his benefit, as it was a complete refutation of certain charges.

EXAMINATION OF HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

Mr. HASKIN'S testimony before the Committee to-day was as follows:

Question.—Do you know SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, New-York? Answer.—Yes, Sir, very well.

Q.—I want to inquire if you know, of your own knowledge, anything in reference to his sending men into your district to defeat your election to Congress? A.—I have good reason to believe that he sent men into my district who were in the employ of the Government under him, as I have good reason to know that Mr. SCHELL, the Collector of the Port of New-York, did the same thing.

Q.—How do you know that? A.—I know it from having seen the men in the district at work, before the election, at the primary elections, and at the general election.

Q.—Do you know they were men in the employ of the government in his office? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many men were sent there? A.—I know of three that Mr. BUTTERWORTH sent, all of whom, I think, were expressly appointed for the purpose of traveling over my district and doing what they could to defeat my reelection.

Q.—Was Mr. BROWNE, of the *Constitution*, sent into your district? A.—Mr. BROWNE, of the *Constitution*, addressed a public meeting at Morrisania, and his speech on the occasion was mainly devoted to denunciations of me. That speech was reported in the New York Administration paper.

Q.—Were you the candidate of the Republican Party in your District in 1856? A.—No, Sir, I was not the candidate of the Republican Party. After the adjournment of the Thirty-fifth Congress I went home and announced myself as an independent Democratic candidate; but I was not nominated by the Republicans nor by the Americans. I ran as an independent Democrat, and at every meeting at which I addressed the people I announced myself as such, and antagonized the Republican Party upon their doctrine in favor of Congressional intervention in the Territories to prohibit Slavery. I desire to remark here to the Committee, that a statement was made by Mr. BUTTERWORTH, that upon my request he had paid money towards my election in 1856, and that he had paid it to me personally. That is not so. I never requested Mr. BUTTERWORTH to contribute a dollar towards my election, nor did he ever give me a dollar. He gave a financial agent of mine one hundred dollars, under peculiar circumstances.

Q.—Did you ever have any correspondence with Mr. BROWNE, of the *Constitution*, in reference to supporting the Lecompton policy of the President? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any correspondence with Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent of the Assay Office in New-York, in reference to that matter? A.—I corresponded with Mr. BUTTERWORTH from the time I was elected member of Congress, in 1856, down to the 17th of April, 1858, when I wrote him a letter closing our correspondence and terminating our acquaintance.

Q.—Have you any objection to leaving that correspondence with the Committee? A.—As to this letter of my own, closing our correspondence, I have no objection to leaving that, and having it incorporated as a part of my testimony; I had not intended to have made any use of Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S letters to me. But having read in the NEW YORK TIMES, of the 5th or the 5th of April last, a statement which was designed to charge me with having at one time been in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, which statement I know was superinduced to be published by Mr. BUTTERWORTH, and reference having been made in that statement to some of my private letters to Mr. BUTTERWORTH in a letter to me consented to the publication of his letters, provided I would consent to the publication of my letters, to leave these letters of Mr. BUTTERWORTH to me with Mr. COVODE, the Chairman of this Committee, the letters to be in a sealed envelope, with the understanding that if Mr. BUTTERWORTH agrees to the publication of the whole of my letters, these shall be published also. I do this because I desire that the onus of punishing these letters shall be put upon Mr. BUTTERWORTH, he having, in his examination here, consented to the publication of his letters to me, provided that I would consent to the publication of my letters to him. The statement contained in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 5th of April last, more than any other consideration, has induced me to testify before this Committee. That statement sought to charge me with having acted at least with duplicity upon the Kansas question. Hence it is that I am willing to leave with this Committee Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S letters to me, many of which were written in friendly confidence, just as mine were written to him. There are expressions upon both sides of a very friendly character.

Q.—Without stating the contents of Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S letter, can you state if you know what his views were upon the Lecompton question after the 10th of December, 1857? A.—After the 10th of December, 1857, Mr. BUTTERWORTH did not impress the President's course upon the Lecompton question. They accorded, as I understood them, with my views

finity. And I desire here to state, as you have mentioned the 10th of December, that Mr. Butterworth has said, as I am informed, that I favored the Lecompton policy of the President up to the 10th of December; and he also said that the Lecompton Message of the President had been transmitted to Congress before that period. Now, for the truth of history, and to vindicate myself, I desire to state that the Annual Message of the President of the United States was sent to Congress on the 6th of December. I approved of that Annual Message, and on the 21st of December, 1857, I wrote a letter to a meeting called at Tammany Hall, in New-York, to approve of the Message. There was nothing in the Annual Message upon the subject of Kansas which I did not approve, because Lecompton had not then been made an issue. The first election in Kansas took place on the 21st of December, 1857, and the second election on the 4th of January following. The special Message relating to Lecompton itself was not transmitted to Congress until the 2d of February, 1858.

Q. How many Democratic members of Congress approved the Lecompton policy. A. Well, Sir, as a suspicion has been sought to be thrown upon my course upon the Lecompton question, perhaps it would be well for me to state that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats always met at my house. At the first meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, which was about the 1st of January, 1858, there were some twenty-four or twenty-five present. I was appointed the secretary. Those who met there were Mr. M. McKissock, of California, John G. Davis, Mr. Engles, Mr. Niblack, (he only met with us once,) Mr. Foley, of Indiana, Thomas L. Harris, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Smith, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Nesmith, of Indiana, Wilson Shannon, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Higham, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dewart and Owen Jones, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cox, Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Cockerill, Mr. Lawrence and Judge Hall, of Ohio, Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, and Mr. Clark and myself, of New-York—twenty-four or twenty-five altogether.

Q. How many adhered to that position upon the passage of the English bill. A. There were only twelve—the Apostolic number—who voted against the English bill, and one was away, Mr. Montgomery, who was paired with Mr. Warren, of Arkansas.

Q.—Did you ever have an interview with the President in relation to the Lecompton question? A.—Yes, Sir. It was an official interview.

Q.—If there is no impropriety in telling us about it, will you please to do so? A.—I had an interview with the President after the first or second meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, whom I have named as meeting at my house. As I had a great deal of solicitude at the time to have Mr. Buchanan's Administration a successful one, especially upon the Kansas subject, I called upon him. My little daughter was with me. This was long before he sent in his special message upon Kansas. I told him that there was this number of Northern Democrats who would not support what was understood to be the Kansas programme—the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. We had a general talk upon the subject at that time. He asked me what I proposed should be done about it. I told him very frankly that I trusted he would not make any administration test of Lecompton, but would let the Lecompton Constitution go to Congress from the hands of John Calhoun, who had been directed by the Convention, which was alleged to have framed it, to transmit it to Congress, and Congress would dispose of it, we trusted, without his making it an Administration measure. The President said that he had determined upon his policy upon this question, and as Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia were about seceding unless Kansas was admitted under that constitution, he had determined to send the message to Congress and make it an Administration measure. Subsequently to that a committee was appointed, at a meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats at my house, consisting of Mr. James B. Clay, Dawkins and myself, to wait upon the President and beg him not to make this an Administration measure and test. Mr. Dawkins did not go, owing to his peculiar relations theretofore with the President, and Mr. Cox went in his place. That interview was a short time before the President sent in his Lecompton message. Mr. Clay was the chairman of the committee, but each of us made our argument, in as forcible a manner as possible, to avoid the difficulty which subsequently grew out of the subject of Lecompton in the House.

Q.—Do you know any other matters or things pertinent to this investigation, or useful to the country? If so, you will please state it. A.—All I can say is that I felt anxious, as it had been insinuated that I was at one time crooked upon the subject of Lecompton, to put myself right here. I supposed that if there was any man in the Thirty-fifth Congress who had been particularly active in opposition to Lecompton it was myself. I took ground in the House early against it. I think I made a speech against it early in March. And when I read in the New-York papers what purported to be the evidence given by Mr. Butterworth before the Committee, which insinuated that I had been in favor of the Lecompton policy of the President, I felt very indignant, and had a desire to vindicate myself, and to make the statement upon the whole subject which I have made here. I do it with an assurance to the Committee that the letters which I wrote to Mr. Butterworth, and which he said, with my consent, he would publish, will prove that I was always against Lecompton, and his letters to me will prove that he coincided with me.

Q.—There is one question which I omitted to ask you, and that is, whether in these interviews with the President, or with any officer of the Government, there were any inducements held out to you to get you to change your course upon the Lecompton question? A.—None by the President, except in the way of argument. The President expressed a great deal of regret that I should take ground against him, saying that from forty years' political experience he was satisfied that any man who went against the Administration of his party would be without the pale of his party, and that would be an end of him. He said he appreciated my frankness, but no inducements were held out by the President, except those of friendly argument.

Question by Mr. Winslow—You have stated in your testimony that the interview you had with the President was before the sending in of his special message? A.—Yes, Sir. I had two interviews with him, and both of them were before that time. One was early in January, and the other, I think, was about the latter part of January. His special message on Lecompton came into Congress on the 2d of February. The second interview was a short time before the message.

Q.—Do you mean that those letters which you have left here with the Chairman of this Committee are to be published now, or only in case the others are published? A.—Mr. Butterworth having said in his testimony that he would consent to the publication of his letters if I would consent to the publication of mine. I leave these with the Chairman of the Committee to meet the challenge of Mr. Butterworth, to be published if he furnishes the others for publication.

Q.—You express your willingness to have your's published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But you do not want that done unless the others are published? A.—No, Sir; I mean this to meet the challenge of Mr. Butterworth. In the first part of his testimony he says he is willing to have his letters published, in which case I am willing to have these published.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, June 9.

The bill to settle the private Land Claims of California was taken up, and passed.

The bill providing for the punishment of Marshals and Deputy-Marshals of the United States, for allowing prisoners to escape, was taken up, and passed.

A bill amending the act to extend the laws and judiciary system of the United States to Oregon also passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of Washington Goff, praying that the Postmaster-General be authorized to contract with him and associates for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Japan in first-class sailing vessels and steamers.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) made an unsuccessful effort to call up the report of the Select Committee on Printing Abuses.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. A long debate ensued on the amendment for paying interest to the States for money advanced to the General Government for military purposes, which was finally rejected, Yeas, 22; Nays, 29.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Dem.,) moved to amend by adding an additional section, increasing the amount now allowed by law for distributing arms and military equipments among the militia of the United States to $600,000 per annum.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the amendment as follows: That arms may be distributed according to the number of free white citizens in the different States as shown by the census of 1860. Rejected.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the amendment by providing that one-half of the arms now on hand be distributed. Rejected.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to add to the amendment, "Provided that the arms so distributed shall be manufactured by the United States." Agreed to.

The amendment as amended was then voted down, and the bill passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Burroughs.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the customary resolutions, and stated that Mr. Seward, who had been called away, had prepared an eulogy.

The eulogy was sent to the Clerk's desk and read.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, and Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, spoke in an appropriate and feeling manner of the high public character and private virtues of the deceased, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, June 9.

The House tabled by five majority the request of Messrs. Taylor and Houston to be relieved from further service as members of the Committee on Judiciary.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely, business relating to the District of Columbia.

Among the bills passed were the following: To incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia; and to authorize divorces, both final and modified, to be prosecuted before the Circuit Court of the District, and for the protection of deserted wives from the rapacity of their husbands. The Senate has not to act on the latter.

Mr. Ely, of New-York, (Rep.,) announced the death of Mr. Burroughs, his late colleague. He, Mr. Fenton and Mr. Etheridge eulogized the public and private character of the deceased member.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Settlement of the Chinese Difficulty with France and England.

Assassination of the Tycoon of Japan.

Springfield, Mo., Sunday, June 10.

The Overland Mail coach, with six passengers and San Francisco dates to the 31st May, three days later than by the Pony Express, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. The San Francisco papers furnish the following highly important news from Japan and China.

The schooner *Page*, which left for the Bay of Jeddo April 23, and the steamer *Hartze*, with news from China to April 10, reports that the Chinese have concluded to pay the English and French Governments their expenses and accede to all their demands as the ports and the navigation of the rivers are to be free.

The Americans are charged by the China *Chronicle* with having been engaged in the Coolie trade, and a proclamation has been issued by a distinguished Chinese official, warning them against the practice of kidnapping.

ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The Prince Goitaino, who was at the head of the present Japanese Government, was assassinated on the 15th of March. He was going from his house to the palace with his train, when he was attacked by fourteen Japanese, dressed as travelers.

Political.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

Richmond, Sunday, June 10.

Robert G. Scott, of Alabama, addressed the citizens of Richmond last night, defending the Southern movement at Charleston, and denying that it was a disunion movement, but one to save the Union by maintaining equal protection to all. He denounced Douglas and squatter sovereignty in unmeasured terms. If the Richmond Convention adjourned to Baltimore, he would there insist upon the same Platform as at Charleston. If it was refused he would come back to Richmond.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, also spoke, vindicating his course at Charleston.

Nearly all the delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, have arrived.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the course to pursue, though nearly all are agreed on going to Baltimore to contest the seats of the Douglas claimants before taking final action. The difficulty is whether they should resume their seats if granted them unless the platform is rescinded. The Louisiana delegates demand of Virginia that the delegates should pledge themselves to withdraw if the seceders are not admitted to seats, it being contended that if Virginia will pursue this course. North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and a part of Maryland will follow suit and that Caleb Cushing will resign and leave the Chair.

The position of the New-York delegates is anxiously discussed. It is contended by some who have been to New-York sounding the delegates that they are ready to abandon Douglas, while others claim to be equally well assured that they are more firmly wedded to Douglas than ever, since the withdrawal of Mr. Seymour, and that some of them expressed a determination to oppose the admission of any delegate who are accredited to the Richmond Convention on the ground that they are disorganizers and not national Democrats.

Mr. Yancey will not arrive before the afternoon of to-morrow—his object being to take no part in the organization of the Convention. What course he will urge on the Convention to meet the views of the majority is not known yet. Both Rhett and Yancey have been in favor of nominating, and having nothing to do with Baltimore. South Carolina is not accredited to Baltimore, and will urge independent action.

The people of Richmond seem to take little interest in the Convention. There are no Committees of Reception or Arrangements, and no ball was engaged until yesterday. But few if any outside visitors are attracted here by the Convention from any of the States.

Great effort is made for harmony and united sentiment. The Convention will ajourn to await the action of the Baltimore Convention, and the delegates will immediately repair to Washington to consult as to the course at Baltimore.

Great feeling is expressed against the Douglas delegates from the South, who will claim seats at Baltimore.

THE DOUGLAS CONVENTION IN LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 9.

The Douglas Convention at Donaldsonville has adjourned. It was represented by one hundred delegates from twenty-one parishes. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Charleston seceders, and expressing a determination to abide by the Baltimore nominations. The delegates appointed to attend the Baltimore Convention go uninstructed. Ex-Senator Soule, Governor Wickliffe and Isaac Morse were the ruling spirits of the Convention.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT AUBURN.

Auburn, Saturday, June 9.

The Republicans of Cayuga County held a large ratification meeting at the Court House in this city last evening. The speakers were Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, delegate from this district to the Chicago Convention, and Hon. James C. Smith, of Canandaigua. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held in this city since the campaign of 1856. The home of Senator Seward heartily responds to the nomination.

National Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Portland, Sunday, June 10.

Saturday the Standing Committees were appointed, to whom reports and appeals will be referred. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: Most Worthy Patriarch, Dr. Silas L. Condit, of New-Jersey; Associate, Thomas J. Evans; Scribe, Dr. F. A. Fickardt, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Robert M. Foust, of Pennsylvania; Chaplain, Peter G. McGregor, of Nova Scotia; Conductor, Nathaniel Constable, of Missouri; Sentinel, John H. Batty, of Indiana.

Nashville, Tenn., was unanimously chosen as the locality for the Annual Session of 1861.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Portland, Saturday, June 9.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance are now in session in this city. Twenty-three divisions are represented, including several Southern States. The Worthy Patriarch of Great Britain is a Delegate. The attendance is large and the session the most earnest ever held. It will continue for a week.

The Funeral of Mr. Schoolcraft.

Albany, Saturday, June 9.

The funeral of Hon. John L. Schoolcraft took place this afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens. The stores in the city were generally closed. Senator Seward attended the funeral.

Reported Death of Gen. Jessup.

Philadelphia, Sunday, June 10.

It is reported that Gen. Jessup died at Washington this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Saturday, June 9—8 P. M.

Flour unchanged and in moderate demand for home, interior and eastern trade; sales at $5@$5 25 for common to extra State, $6@$6 37½ for extra Canada, and $6 75@$7 for favorite double extra city brands. Wheat firm, but without material change; sales last evening, 10,500 bushels Milwaukee Club No. 1, at $1 20. Corn advanced 1c.; sales last evening, 15,000 bushels Illinois, at 57c.; this morning, 12,400 bushels Indiana, at the same quotation. Oats and Barley quiet and nominal. Rye lower; sales 2,000 bushels Canadian, at 79½c. Canal Freights steady at 20c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 20,200 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 6,300 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Peas.

New-Orleans, Friday, June 8.

Cotton dull, and the steamer's news caused less firmness; sales, to-day, 500 bales at 10¾c. Sales of the week, 9,500 bales; Receipts of the week 34,500 bales against 2,850 bales the same time last year. Exports, 49,500 bales. Total exports, 2,131,000. Receipts ahead of last year, 460,500 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports, 791,500. Stock at New-Orleans, 97,000 bales. Molasses 33½c.@34c. Copper firm and advanced ¼c., at 13¾c.@14c.; sales of the week, 10,000 bags. Stock at New-Orleans, 16,000 bags against 3,000 bags the same time last year. Exchange on London 109¾@109½, and with bills of lading 108¾@108½. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¾@¾ cent. premium. Freights unchanged.

Albany, Saturday, June 9—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged; sales 1,900 bbls. Stock light. Wheat—The only sale reported, 350 bushels White Michigan, at $1 36. Data continue in brisk demand; sales 20,000 bushels Canada East, at 83c., and 8,000 bushels Canada West, at 40c.@41c. Corn—Considerable inquiry, and more buoyant; sales 6,000 bushels sound Western Mixed, at 62½c.; 6,100 bushels do., at 63c.; 6,300 bushels yellow, at 65½c.; 1,000 bushels flat yellow, at 64c. Whisky—Sales 40 bbls., at 21½c.

Mobile, Saturday, June 9.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Middling; sales of the week, 4,700 bales; receipts of the week, 1,050 bales, against 1,900 bales the same time last year; receipts ahead of last year, 108,600 bales; stock at Mobile, 54,750 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 11-32d.@⅜d.; and to Havre, ⅛c. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½@¾ ₰ cent. premium. Exchange on London, 9¼@9½ ₰ cent. premium.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 9.

Flour dull; no sales; Howard-street superfine held at $5 62@$5 75, and Ohio and City Mills at $5 [illegible]. Wheat dull; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 50@$1 60. Corn steady; Yellow, 70c.@72c.; White, 73c.@76c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $18@$18 25; Rump, 9½c. Lard, 11½c.@11¾c., in bbls. and tcs. Whisky dull, at 21c.

Cincinnati, Saturday, June 9.

Flour very dull, at $4 90@$5. Whisky dull, at 17½c. Provisions quiet and slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Money market slightly easier. Sight Exchange on New-York ¾ cent. premium.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 9.

Flour dull. Wheat firm, at $1 40@$1 50 for White; $1 35@$1 44 for Red. Corn unchanged. Provisions firm. Whisky dull, at 20½c.@21½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 9.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88½; Reading Railroad, 39¾; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 18¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 30½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Trade of Mobile.

Mobile, Saturday, June 9.

Value of the exports of this week, $618,655.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The Failure of Jecker and Company—Statement of their Affairs—Political and Military News—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

I wrote you last on the 16th inst., and now take advantage of the departure of the English express to inform you of the last fortnight's events.

The most important of all is the failure—or suspension of payments, as his friends call it—of the house of J. B. Jecker & Co., formerly Jecker, Torre & Co., the Government bankers, and really the only large banking house in this city. There had been rumors in town for more than a month past that the house of Jecker would be obliged to suspend payments as soon as the Liberals came in power, in consequence of the determination of the Liberal Government not to recognize as legal the bond transactions and other nefarious operations of Jecker with the Miramon and Zuloaga Governments; but nobody had any serious fears of difficulty for the present, it seems, however, that since the defeat of Miramon at Vera Cruz and the late important successes of the Liberals, all his depositors have been quietly withdrawing their money, and those who had money with him on time refused to renew it; so that in the first half of this month he paid out nearly a million of dollars, and on the 18th there became due about six hundred thousand dollars, which he could have paid by accepting half a million of dollars which Barron offered him, but he refused to take it because it was not enough to carry him through the panic. And on the 18th, in the morning, he ordered his cashier to suspend all payments.

The impression here has been a terrible one, and I believe an earthquake which would have destroyed half the city would not have caused such sensation. Hundreds of families had everything they possess in that house, and are for the moment in the greatest misery.

On the 25th the first meeting of his creditors was held, and he presented a statement of his affairs. His liabilities are four and a half millions of dollars, and he shows assets of nearly seven millions.

His principal creditors are:

Gregorio Mier y Teran, City of Mexico	$700,000
N. Bristegui, City of Mexico	500,000
J. M. Pacheco, City of Mexico	200,000
F. J. Barba, City of Mexico	200,000
Finlay Hodgson & Co., London	600,000
Hottinger & Co., Paris	300,000
Other parties in Europe and the U. States	400,000
And general liabilities in Mexico	1,600,000
Total	4,500,000

The last amount is divided between private parties here in sums ranging from one hundred to ten thousand dollars.

The seven millions of assets he presents consist of the following items:

In mines, including his outlays for surveys in Sonora	$1,100,000
The last Government loan, about $14,000,000 at 15 per cent. (cost)	2,000,000
Investment in Tehuantepec	400,000
Debt of the Government	300,000
Bills to collect, accounts current and real estate	3,200,000
Total	$7,000,000

He demands of his creditors an extension of five years, to pay every year twenty per cent., with six per cent. interest, and it is very probable that the extension will be given to him. The creditors named a Committee of Three to examine the statement, and report about it in a fortnight. It is the general opinion that if the affairs of the house should be liquidated by the courts, the creditors would not receive twenty-five cents on the dollar; he alone is able to liquidate them to some advantage, but it is very doubtful if he will be able to pay in full to everybody.

The political news of the last fortnight has been without much interest, and only to-day the public has been startled by the publication of some telegraphic dispatches from Queretaro. It is easy to be seen, however, that the whole or the greater portion of these dispatches has been fabricated in Queretaro, where Miramon has now his head-quarters.

The report of Uraga's defeat by Woll is simply ridiculous, for private letters from Guadalajara of the 19th inst. state that Woll was closely besieged in that place by Ogazon and Valle, and that he would not be able to hold out much longer. Uraga had over 6,000 men, with thirty pieces of artillery, and Ogazon and Valle have over 3,000, so that it is not likely that Woll has sallied out of Guadalajara, and with 2,000 men beaten even the force that was besieging that place.

The general impression here is that these telegraphic dispatches have been manufactured expressly to go by the present English packet, and to aid in persuading the new Spanish Minister, who is at Jalapa, to come to this city.

We have news here from the State of Durango that Ramirez and Cajen (Church party) have been completely defeated by the Liberal forces, and the reports from Tepic are also very favorable for the Liberal cause. All depends now upon the result of the battle between Miramon and Uraga. Should Miramon be routed, or be obliged to retreat, then we will have well-founded hopes that the Liberal Government will be established in the Capital in the course of a month or two more. But should Uraga be defeated, then another year may pass without any other change except the total ruin of foreign commerce.

We have given up all hopes of assistance from the United States, and it would not surprise me if the European Powers should interfere openly in Mexican affairs within the next six months, seeing that the United States talk a great deal, but do nothing.

At San Blas, on the Pacific coast, the English men-of-war have already landed 400 men to protect the interests of English merchants, and nobody says a word about it.

If Mr. McLane should do the same thing, there would be a general outcry in the United States against him and against the Administration.

We hope, however, to receive better news from the United States ere long.

[By Telegraph.]

New-Orleans Saturday, June 9.

The schooner *Red Fox* has arrived here from Tampico. She brings advices to the 4th inst. Gen. Uraga, with nine thousand men, had captured Guadalajara, but it was afterwards retaken by Gen. Woll, who completely routed the Liberals. During the engagement a cannon ball took off Gen. Uraga's legs. Zuloaga had escaped from Gen. Miramon and declared himself President.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE COATZACOALCOS—RAPID PASSAGE—DEATH OF A PASSENGER.

The steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, Thomas W. Wilson, commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

She left New-Orleans on the morning of June 2, at 8 o'clock, and arrived at her anchorage at Havana on the morning of the 4th, making the run from anchorage to anchorage in the quick time of 46 hours; remained at Havana seven hours, and left at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 4th.

During the passage from Havana, a passenger named V. H. Mount, of New-York, who was brought on board at New-Orleans, in the last stage of consumption, died on the morning of the 6th, at 6 o'clock, and was buried the same day at 10 A. M., with the usual ceremonies of such occasions, Capt. Wilson reading the service of the Episcopal Church, in the presence of the officers, crew and passengers. His effects are in the hands of the purser, Mr. John A. Diamond.

Mr. Holley's Speech on Thursday Evening.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter of the proceedings of the Republican Ratification Meeting seems, unintentionally doubtless, to have conveyed an incorrect impression as to the character and effect of the remarks made by Mr. Holley at the outside meeting over which Hon. Abram Wakeman presided.

Mr. Holley, after recalling to the recollection of his hearers Sir Walter Scott's story of *Old Mortality*, and the fact that he received this sobriquet because of his traveling about, with his aged white pooney, from one burial ground to another for the purpose of removing the moss from, and scratching the dirt out of the inscriptions on the tombstones of dead Covenanters, stated that "Mr. Everett seemed to be the Old Mortality of the Union Party; that perhaps this was natural, since he had been so long engaged with the ladies, aiding them to rescue Mount Vernon from its unfortunate condition; so long scratching round the tomb of Washington, that he had lost sight of the great political questions of the day and fallen behind in his political progress."

This was received by those around the stand with mirthful applause, as an apt illustration of Mr. Everett's position.

Certainly, there is nothing in this allusion to the tomb of Washington—and there was no other—that can be tortured into "an insult to the Father of his Country," as your reporter states it. You, Mr. Editor, and others who know Mr. Holley, must believe that he is entirely incapable of uttering any language that could be so interpreted. The appellation which Mr. Holley proposed for the new party was, of course, drawn from the tombstones of the old Covenanters and not from the tomb of Washington.

X.

The Lactenah

is rapidly growing into favor: OVER 2,000 PERSONS can be referred to who have obtained great relief and benefit from its use, among whom are 490 cured of NERVOUS DEBILITY, 843 of DYSPEPSIA, whose sources FROM WEAKNESS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, 460 cases of dying pains and disorders of the Bowels, and over 400 cases cured of INORDINATE LOVE OF STIMULANTS.

This wonderful SIROP is composed of the quintessence of Camphor, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Myrrh, and Asiatic Herbs, of singular efficacy in all cases where a stimulant is required.

It warms from centre to surface. In bowel affections, whether from excitement or other causes, the LACTOMAN imparts immediate relief, and is invaluable for both children and adults.

It is pleasant to take, and warranted to be as recommended. No family should travel without this most indispensable protection.

Sold at 80 cents per bottle,

at No. 4 Union Square, No. 304 Canal-st., No. 206 Bowery, S. Campbell, 5th avenue and 20th street, and by all dealers.

Opening of the Straw Hat Season.

ESPENSCHEID opens the Straw Hat Season for 1860 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty, cannot be surpassed in New-York. Besides the Windsor Hat, the assortment includes the Savoy, Panamas Canton, English Dunstable, Mixed and white Sennette, and many other Braids. The Savoy Straw Hats for Young Men are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer.

Also, a new variety of the Beaver Castor Hat, for full dress, of a very short nap, and exceedingly rich and becoming color, has just been brought out at ESPENSCHEID'S. The first drab Castor Hats which obtained any popularity in this country were introduced by ESPENSCHEID, and each successive issue has been an improvement upon the preceding, until in the one now offered, perfection may be said to have been obtained. ESPENSCHEID,

Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Moffat's Life Pills.—IN COSTIVENESS, BILLIOUS and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, acute and chronic; bilious fever and fever and ague, and obstinate headaches, these pills have proved a certain and speedy remedy. Dr. MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, nervous complaints of all kinds, organic affections, palpitation of the heart, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs.

Sold by all druggists.

WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor,
No 335 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Boys' Summer Clothing!

BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING! BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING! BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING! AT ROGERS & RAYMOND'S NEW BRANCH STORE,
No. 214 Broadway,
Under Barnum's Museum.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Depot No. 444 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Illusive Wig and Toupee is an entire novelty. The partings are unstainable, the fit perfect, besides being the lightest and most natural Wig ever produced. Call at CLIREHUGH'S, No. 206 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Riggs' Water-proof Multipedal Truss. Also, a new Truss for Varicocele, superseding suspensory bandage, and resulting in permanent relief. Astor House, Barclay-st.

E. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box. Liberal discount to grocers. 70 Washington-st., N.Y.

MARRIED.

Eastmond—Barker.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, at the Disciples' Church, by Uyman C. Brewer, pastor, Oscar Eastmond to Miss Sarah Barker, only daughter of Thomas Barker, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Nottingham, Eng., papers please copy.

King—Bishop.—In this City, on Sunday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Purdy, Mr. Jacob King, of Niagara, to Miss Hendrikka S. Bishop, only daughter of Henry Bishop, Esq., of New-York.

Delancy—Pershine.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, John A. Delancy, Jr., of New-York, to Emma, daughter of John Pershine, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

Blount—Culbert.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, at Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Duncan Dunbar, David T. Blount to Louisa L., daughter of the late Alex. J. Culbert, all of this City.

Garner—Amory.—At Jamaica Plain, near Boston, June 6, at the residence of her father, by Rev. W. R. Babcock, Thomas Garner, Jr., of New-York, to Miss Harriet H., daughter of Jonathan Amory.

Littell—Brush.—At Crawford, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. A. Johnston, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Moses Littell, of Walden, to Miss Hannah P. Brush.

Walden—Tefft.—At Savannah, Ga., on Monday, June 4, at St. John's Church, by Rev. S. H. Clark, Rector, Charles G. Walden to Sarah Frances, daughter-in-law of T. K. Tefft, Esq., of that city.

Winthrop—Flash.—At Leghorn, on Thursday, May 3, by Rev. Mr. Huntington, Edward Winthrop, 3d, a member of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, to Fanny, second daughter of Mr. Alex. Flash, late of New Orleans, United States of America.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

Whitehouse.—In this City, on Friday, June 8, Annie Minerva, daughter of James and Maria Ann Whitehouse, aged 3 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the different Orders, Military and other associations to which Mr. Whitehouse is attached, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at No 196 Spring-st. The remains will be taken, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, to New-York Bay Cemetery, for interment.

Osborne.—In this City, on Sunday, June 10, Annie, only daughter of Orlando C. and Amelia Osborne, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 160 Thompson-st.

Acheson.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 10, Mary, relict of the late Wm. Acheson, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 89 Ludlow-st., on Tuesday, June 12, at 12 o'clock.

Knapp.—In this City, on Saturday, June 9, Henry B. Knapp, aged 68 years.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 104 East 17th-st.

Norris.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 8, after a lingering illness, Alexander Norris, aged 37 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company C, 71st Regiment, in citizens' dress, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 West 19th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Hackett.—In this City, on Sunday, June 10, of paralysis, William Hackett, Sen., in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Flatbush, L. I., for interment.

Logan.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday evening, June 9, Margaret Logan, widow of the late Adam Logan, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, June 12, at 3 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

Olcott.—At Millstone, N. J., on Friday, June 8, Mrs. Sarah Olcott, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) June 11, at 9 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her son, Dr. Olcott, No. 164 Grove-st., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 275, June 9, 1860.
84, 51, 37, 24, 62, 23, 10, 1, 33, 64, 6, 12.

*Class No. 276, June 9, 1

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auct'oneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SEACAUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.
(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)
The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land situate at Seacaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Bob-ken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, dec'sed, Farman-st., near Fulton Brooklyn, or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $9,000—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HILTON, Esq.
W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak, mahogany; and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments, three elegant rosewood parlor suits, upholstered in shell work and covered in rich brocade; rosewood piano, elegant mantle and pier mirrors, with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description, silver ware, china, table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut glass, iron safe, chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auc'tioneer.
MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE, ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13 and succeeding days until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
upwards of $400,000 worth of
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.
Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.
Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11. A supplementary catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, June 11, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock a collection of elegant modern oil-paintings, comprising works of rare merit by eminent and well-known artists, viz.: fine marine by the celebrated Van Beest; one superb interior by H. Morgan; several choice landscapes, by Hoking, Josz, Dessiex, Willcox, Richardson, and other distinguished living artists. The above are a beautiful collection, and will be positively sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition in our salesroom on Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale and the public are respectfully invited to examine them.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE AND EFFECTS,
FROM THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
On MONDAY, June 11, at 10 o'clock,
At the Salesrooms, No. 65½ Pine-st.,
Comprising a large lot of trunks, valises, carpet bags, boxes, &c., together with their contents, to be sold for account of whom it may concern to pay storage and other liens—the same having been left for one year and over. By order of Messrs. TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO., proprietors St. Nicholas Hotel.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 12,
At 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 11 Poplar, between Columbia and Hicks sts.
Furniture in good order: Rosewood parlor suite in maroon and crimson; etagere, velvet and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, Parian statuettes, extension easy chair, full-rigged miniature ship, walnut chamber and oak dining-room furniture. Winship's refrigerator, china, glass and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND DWELLING LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Lynch:
About 300 LOTS, 1,200 feet from depôt, lying between the estate of Jehiel Jaggar and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica av. to Lawrence-st. A portion of the village lots, and the re-sale in plots of from 5 to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere, nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities to and from Flushing by railroad and steamboat are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip, 45 minutes. Terms liberal and large privileges will be allowed. Trains leave New-York at 7.15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5.45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.35, 10, 1, 2.45, 4.45 and 6.45. Passengers going by the ferry, leave New-York at 8, 9.30, 12, 1.15, 4, 5.15 and 6.30, and leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.45, 10, 11, 2.30, 3, 5.15.
Maps at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, at the depôt, Flushing, and on the premises.

S. & G. BOGART, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—S. & G. BOGART, by order of the Supreme Court, will sell on the premises, June 11, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., the Bowers farm, containing about 13 acres of arable land located upon the White Plains Road in the village of East Chester, Westchester County, New-York, and fronting East Chester Creek about one mile south of the Mount Vernon station on the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The farm is beautifully situated, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, apple, pear and quince orchards, garden, barns, stables, out-houses and comfortable dwelling, 60 by 30 feet containing parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, and a never-failing spring near the dwelling. Also, at the Merchants' Exchange June 12, 1860, at 12 M., the valuable plot of land at Fort Washington, containing about two acres, located on the Kings Bridge Road, between 181st and 183d sts. upon which are four dwellings, barns, &c. &c. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 North William-st. Cars leave 27th-st and 4th-av. at 7 and 9 A. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suits in brocatel, mahogany suits in hair-cloth, mahogany parlor chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, rosewood easy chairs rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, cirto washstands, mahogany tête-à-têts, sofas and lounges in hair-cloth, mahogany and oak extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, rosewood hall stand, gilt-framed oval and pier mirrors, lace window curtains, book racks, office furniture, railing, &c., with a large assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, at 12 o'clock, two elegant rosewood seven octave pianos, by the best City makers, together with nine patent refrigerators, all new and in good order, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auct'oneers—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL A auction on TUESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant horse, carriage, harness &c. A very stylish sorrel mare, 16½ hands high, 7 years old, long tail, splendid action, warranted sound and kind in all harness; also, a very fine French style coupe, built to order by Wood & Tomlinson, very nearly new, and in fine order; also, a silver-plated mounted coupe harness, nearly new and built by Gibson & Co.; also, a steel sorrel pony, 14½ hands high 5 years old, warranted sound, kind in all harness and under saddle, very stylish and can trot in 3½ minutes; also, blankets whips, rugs, sheets, &c., all of which being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe must be sold without reserve.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING—A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on MONDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock a large stock, as above, comprising a large assortment of cloth, cassimeres, linen, Marseilles, alpacca and farmer's satin, frock, sack and business coats; doeskin, cloth linen, satinet and Summer pants; silk, satin, Valencia, velvet, linen and Marseilles vests; cravats, ties, shirts, collars, under-shirts, drawers, cloths, cassimeres, &c., &c.
By order of S. D. Moss, Assignee. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, as there are over 3,000 garments.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukie, 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund) dated July 30, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from No. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated
The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 27 STUYVESANT-STREET—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday, June 12, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, Stuyvesant-st.—The desirable 4-story brick house and lot, No. 27 Stuyvesant st., on the north side, between 9th and 10th sts.; the house is nearly new built in the best manner, and in perfect order; it is well and handsomely furnished throughout, and if desired, the furniture will be sold with the house. For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A. H. WILSON & CO. will offer for positive and unreserved sale, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, over $18,000 worth of every description of household furniture, contained in the large five-story residence, No. 210 West 14th-st., the whole being of the very best description, and contains everything useful and ornamental to be found in a first-class residence. Descriptive catalogues now ready. Sale positive. Terms cash.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, MONDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock—Bookseller's Stock—A large collection of standard and miscellaneous books, including scientific, classical and school books; also, a variety of staple and fancy stationery, blank books, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASSware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large cotton sale, in lots, for dealers, well packed for shipping. Free goods—free sales. Call and see.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, piano, &c., of a large house all in good order for family use.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had for two or three single gentlemen, by making immediate application; house has all the modern improvements, and is on a stage route (Fulton ferry) and near the Gth-av. cars. Inquire at No. 45 Bleecker-st., Greenwich-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—THE GENTLEMAN AND LADY who applied in 129th-st., Harlem, for board, on Monday last, can be accommodated if they wish. Also, a few others can find pleasant rooms with board, three doors west of 3d-av., Harlem.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished, with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ACCOMMODATIONS for gentlemen and their wives or for single gentleman may be had in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 95 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A genteel man and wife, or two single gentlemen who would be willing to room together, can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia. References exchanged.

BOARD IN HENRY-STREET, SEVENTH WARD.—A nicely-furnished room to let, with board, to one or two single gentlemen in a private American family, where they can enjoy the use of gas, bath, and every comfort of a home, in a first-class house. Apply at No. 72 Henry-st., first high stoop east of Market-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor, on the first floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife; also, a room and bedroom on the third floor either separate or together, to single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

JUST OPENED—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, No. 137 8th-st., three doors from Broadway, thoroughly refitted and newly and most elegantly furnished, for the accommodation of a few single gentlemen and first-class families. Good references given and required.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING A NEW AND very cool house, would like to rent a parlor and two bedrooms to gentlemen, with or without meals. Apply at No. 43 Stuyvesant street, first new house east of 3d-av. and between 9th and 10th sts.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath &c., to let, to a single gentleman, in 13th st., between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References required. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

HANSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family to let, in an elegant location; gas, baths &c. Apply at No. 6 West 13th st., three doors from 5th-av.

NO. 114 SECOND-AVENUE, CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—Families and single gentlemen can be supplied with handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board at moderate terms.

TO LET.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SINGLE rooms or in suites, handsomely furnished, especially suited to gentlemen. Apply at No. 12 Clinton place. References required.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family; bath and gas; terms moderate. Apply at No. 149 Wooster st., near Houston. References exchanged.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—TO LET, IN RIVERterrace two front rooms on second floor, with or without board. Address R., Box No. 913 Post-office.

A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, to let at No. 171 East Broadway.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED for families or single gentlemen, with full or partial board, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

NO. 83 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR FIFTH-av. Several pleasant and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW LADY RESiding in Carmansville, 8 miles up the Hudson, accessible by omnibus, cars and steamer 45 minutes from City Hall, having the second floor, consisting of three rooms, would like to meet with a family of three or four adults. Those wishing a quiet home and where there are no other boarders, can address Box No. 7 Carmansville, New-York. Permanency preferred. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON A farm, in a pleasant and healthy location, one hour by rail, or part boat, leaving New-York until 6 P. M., and first train in morning arrives at 8 A. M. Plenty of fresh milk, berries and vegetables. Also, accommodations for horses, &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of J. H. NIGUS, No. 9 Astor House; or address J. A. MANVILLE, Westfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A GENTLEMAN'S residence on the Sound; one of the most delightful and elegant places in Westchester County; boating, bathing and fishing; use of carriage horses, beautifully laid out grounds, &c., &c.; a few parties will be taken who can enjoy the advantages and liberty of an elegant country seat. For particulars apply to M. CARROLL, No. 190 William st.

SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, at E. W. BECKWITH'S, on Prospect Hill, Cromwell near Middletown, Conn., four hours from New-York, can be secured for the season by a select party of gentlemen and ladies at reasonable prices. Good references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON.—CROWEN HOUSE, recently put in perfect order and newly furnished. Persons wishing to board will do well to apply immediately to WM. GRAY, on the premises. Reference—T. J. Crowen, No. 689 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family by applying soon, two miles out of the beautiful village of Fishkill, Conn. A fine and healthy location for children. A few hours from New-York. Address H. B., Box 90, Post-office, Litchfield, Conn.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN be obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill—a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain air. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can have good board with a private family, near the East River, within one hour of Peck slip by boat or cars. For further information inquire of C. N. H., No. 8 Gold st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD TO BE HAD FOR A small family, for the Summer months, three miles south of Newburgh. Good city reference given. Address J. C. MOODNA, Orange County.

SUMMER BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A few desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen can still be had at Miss DISOWAY'S, Port Richmond, five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., at the late residence of Moses Taylor, deceased, in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about four miles from Tarrytown, and one mile from Kensico depôt, on the Harlem Railroad; said farm containing about 62 acres of land; is in a high state of cultivation, about 4 acres in wood, and the remainder in grass. The situation is high, dry and healthy, having a commanding view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. On the farm is a house, barn, and other outbuildings; also, an apple-orchard and other fruit. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale.
ANDREW TAYLOR, } Executors.
WM. H. COOPER, }

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE acres, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburgh Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and out buildings. Terms easy. A map of the premises can be seen, inquire of J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

A FARM OF 50 ACRES AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—One hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., good house and outbuildings, variety of fruit, &c.; price $4,000, wagons, implements, &c., included. Call in the evening or address JAS. F. WARNER, No. 61 West 32d-st.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties and New-Jersey, near depôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)
Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.
Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.
Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-T., NEW-YORK—Conducted on the European plan. Great reduction in prices during the Summer; single rooms, 50 cents per day, or $2 to $5 per week. Elegant suites, $8 to $15. Persons visiting the City for a long or short time will consult their interests by giving us a call.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 596 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and water-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by CHUBB BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. CARD.
TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.
J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.
References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway, the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 113 West 15th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Trademen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three full lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW BROWNstone houses in 45th st., west of 6th av., three stories, high stoop and under-cellar; 21 feet 6 inches front and rear by 48 feet deep; built in the very best possible manner; solid walnut stairs; halls tiled; cedar inside blinds; plate glass, &c. &c. Price $11,000 each. Also, one adjoining, 22 feet front with an extension or tea-room 9 by 18 feet. Price $12,000. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. JOHN C. SARES.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x50 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 16 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, CONtaining about 25 lots, situate on Fulton and Classon avs., and Lefferts, Brooklyn, together with large frame-house, well built and in perfect order, good stable, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, well shaded, and surrounded by a good stone wall. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEPERATELY or together, five first class, new, brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with modern improvements; neighborhood highly respectable, and all property in the vicinity restricted. Would exchange for building materials or lots. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; no agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent. on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 155 East 32d st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—Extensive, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d st., with stable lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A NEW-JERSEY farm, two good paying houses in Brooklyn, near ferries, all in good order; also other property to exchange. No Brokers need apply. J. O. HOYT, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 28th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs., complete with every convenience. The chandeliers, pier mirrors, cornices and carpets (all expensive fine goods) will be left at tenant's option, to hire or not. For terms and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,
2d and 3d lofts of No. 6 College place.
Apply to
ATHERTON FAURE & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY GOOD BRICK HOUSE modern improvements, No. 117 9th-st.; rent from now until next May, $525. A neat 2 story brick cottage house, with gas, No. 157 West 17th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rent, $250 per year. Four story brick house, modern improvements, No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rent, $350 per year. Large 4-story, fine house all modern improvements, No. 15 West 23d-st.; rent furnished, $2,000, unfurnished, $1,400. Lower part of 3 story house No. 39 Hudson-place, West 34th-st.; rent, $250. Also, at Yonkers, a fine large house, corner Prospect and Grinnell sts.; house, 40x44 feet, with grounds and carriage-house and stable as shed; rent, furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $500 per year. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—TWO THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses pleasantly situated about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Have gas, water, &c.; in first-rate order for immediate occupation. Rent very low. Apply at No. 7 Battery-place, up stairs, or at the corner of 4th and Washington sts., Hoboken, of H. SANFORD.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Conard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 116 East 18th st; to a small family it will be rented on favorable terms. Apply to CHAS WALKER, No. 114 East 18th-st., or at No. 113 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE BASEMENT, SUITAble for a restaurant and billiard saloon, at No. 59 Murray-st., near College-place. Inquire at No. 41 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—A ROOM 25 BY 60 FEET REAR OF store; entrance on Broadway. For particulars, address Box No. 1,277 Post-office.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two large and well-lighted rooms, on the 2d floor of the Society Library building on University-place, near Union-square. To let until 1st May next. For price and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 11 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let furnished containing 11 rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice-house, (filled,) bath-house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to JAMES G. WILSON, No. 81 Beekman-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-park; in complete order, with all the modern improvements; billiard room on the fourth story; or a small family would be rented reasonable. For particulars, apply to P. F. RANDOLPH, No. 36 Park-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.
The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 423 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined, is the best self ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 423 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT
FOR SALE AT
NEW HAMBURGH, ON THE HUDSON.
This beautiful country residence is located about 60 miles from this City, nine miles from Poughkeepsie, half a mile from the steamboat landing, and about the same distance from the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad.
The house is a substantially built building of two stories, to which, at but small expense, one or more stories can be added. The grounds surrounding the house exhibit great taste in the well arranged evergreen and other trees, with vines and shrubbery, and with the beautiful lawn in front, and the well-stocked orchard in the rear, present a graceful picture—this portion of the estate comprising 29 acres.
North of the mansion house grounds are 17 acres of most excellent land.
South of the house are 36 acres of land, on the most elevated site in the neighborhood, commanding one of the most extensive and delightful views of the Hudson and of the surrounding country—six acres of this tract being well wooded, with fine growing trees and watered by a never-failing spring.
The whole of it is property, comprising in all 83 acres, will be sold together or separate, on favorable terms of purchase.
For further information in regard to the property apply to B. B. DYER, agent for A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d st.

FOR SALE.
A FRONT OF OVER 5,000 FEET ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER,
Within one and a half hours of the City, containing about 300 acres of superior land, with a very fine, large and commodious mansion, 50x54 and all the usual outbuildings, in fine order. The land is capable of division into a number of beautiful villa plots, all of which command splendid and extensive views of river and inland scenery, being just at the entrance of the Highlands; needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It will be sold on very reasonable terms, and presents to capitalists an opportunity which cannot be equalled of obtaining one of the largest and finest fronts on the Hudson.
For full particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stabling and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine train of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including both water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house, well filled, gas-house and gate-lodge all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lennox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE IN FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—A country seat, with 80 acres of choice land. There is a good and commodious house, out with gas, and heated with furnaces, with suitable outbuildings, ice-house, &c. The ground surrounding the house is in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of large forest trees, evergreens, &c., shrubbery, and a choice collection of fruit trees of every variety, with grape-vines &c. &c. This is a beautiful and healthy site, convenient to churches, schools and post-office. Hacks are running hourly to meet the different trains of the Hudson River Railroad. There are two other dwellings, suitable for farmer, gardener, &c. Less quantity of land, including all improvements, will be sold, if so desired. In its vicinity are the country seats of several gentlemen. To any anxious of locating in the country, this offers every inducement, combining health, beauty of scenery and excellent society. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VANWYCK, No. 103 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE.—BEAUTIful country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from depôt, f

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 31 WALL-ST.

Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and with the requisite assent of the Stockholders, notice is hereby given that the subscription for the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company in the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, and remain open until the 10th day of the same month, inclusive. Stockholders may subscribe at par for their respective proportion of said $300,000 of additional Capital, at the rate of THREE shares of the new stock for every Two shares of stock standing in their names at the time of such subscription. Stockholders will have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, and it will be necessary for parties to whom rights may have been assigned to appear at the office of the Company in person or by attorney to sign the subscription, presenting at the same time the assignment of such rights. All shares not subscribed for by the 10th day of July next, and all fractional rights of shares not merged into full shares at the same date, will be disposed of under the direction of the Board of Directors. The full amount of the stock so subscribed will be payable at the time of subscription, and shares not paid for by that date will be considered as relinquished, and will be disposed of as the Board of Directors may hereafter determine.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th day of June to the 20th day of July, inclusive.

Dated May 11, 1860.

EZRA P. DAVIS,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
} Committee.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Aleppo, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,280,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1866. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 25th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan from the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock resulting in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-general.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)

Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THE ROAD

Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans and in communication with the lines running North, and at only completed, place New-York within 90 hours of the Gulf.

THE BONDS

Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest, coupons payable semi annually on 1st May and 1st November in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $660,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to

C. CONGDEN & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.

RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
No. 26 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by preventing their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—PURsuant to a decree of the supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T KNOWLES,
March 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—O. 1 THIRD Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINIFREDE MINING AND MANUFACturing Company.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.

JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1860.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., near 8th-av. and 7th-av.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $10,000 of the Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Missouri, which is $1,000,000, already subscribed. It will make payment in Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. As a financial institution of the Union Bank can be seen at the bank of the State of New-York.

G. W. DUREE, Cashier.
BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 8 Wall-st., New-York, May 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposites, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by

A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.

OFFICE No. 26 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.

At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward,	Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson,	Nelson Runyon,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clayton,	Daniel Satterfield,
P. L. Foulke,	F. A. Thompson,	Thos. W. Hutchins,
G. C. Satterlee,	Theo Anthony,	John H. Tamas,
Joseph Jamison,	G. B. Satterlee,	Edward Joshuah,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	John J. McLaren

At a subsequent meeting of the board held this day, JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4 at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 36 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council

WILSON G. HUNT,
WAYTE SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMpany.—NOTICE.—The coupons due Aug 1 1859, on the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., with interest to this date, June 11, 1860. B. WILSON, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 20th inst., for supplying Blackwell's and Randall's Island, and Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, with pure, sweet unskimmed Country Milk of the best quality, from the 1st July, 1860, to the 31st March, 1861. All information relative to the above will be furnished on application at their office.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK JUNE 1, 1860.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th inst., for furnishing at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton Harbor of New-York, thirteen hundred tons gross weight, best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, to be well screened and piled in the several yards at the expense of the contractor, at the respective places of delivery.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place, and until the same time, for furnishing at Governor's Island one hundred cords best quality merchantable oak wood, to be piled on the wharf at the expense of the contractor.

The delivery of each of the above-mentioned articles to commence on or before the 1st day of July next, and to be continued in such quantities of each as may be required, until the whole shall have been delivered, which shall be on or before the 31st day of October next.

Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful execution of any contract which may be made.

Payments will be made at this office upon the delivery of one fourth the quantity of coal or one half the quantity of wood above mentioned, upon the certificate of the officers whose duty it may be to receive it.

Persons offering proposals will please indorse them "Proposals or coal," or "Proposals for wood," as the case may be.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Colonel and Assistant Quarter-Master General U. S. Army.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE MT. ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK May 28, 1860

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of June next. for providing one-horse vehicles for hire and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.

Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock M. of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.

The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 1 Hanover-st.

FRED'K LAW OLMSTED,
Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.

Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID ROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BARL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brickarches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 21 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17, Sterling-slip

CITY RAILROADS.

RAILROAD IRON FOR CITY ROADS, of superior quality manufactured on short notice, of any pattern, and for sale by

THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
Scranton, Penn.
Office in New-York,
No 46 Exchange-place.

PIPES, PIPES, PIPES, PIPES, PIPES, PIPES.—PRICES REDUCED.—We are now selling cast iron pipe, for drainage and steam, 7 feet long, of good thickness, much lower than any other manufacturers. Bends and branches, &c., &c. Call and examine. A. & E. B. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY Charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia, the Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH F. COOKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York Jan. 7, 1860.

ja9 law6m* SAML. B. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 5th day of March, 1860.

JANE A. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m6-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 81 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York Feb. 18, 1860.

LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
JANE BEEBE, Executrix.
29f-law6m*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 1st of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860

VINCENT W. BATE, No. 647 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Pine-st.,
ja9 law6m* Executors.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE RACES COMMENCE June 14, with three races. C. S. LLOYDS' *Slasher*, Thos. PURDY's *Congaree*, for the Post Stake, two mile heats for $1,500. *Freight, Starbeam, Pauline, Provatore, Sweepstakes* two mile heats for $1,000, and *Asmodeus, Cyclone, Flora*, and *Aurora*, mile heats for $800.

The first race each day will start at 2 o'clock P. M., allowing ample time for the arrival of the cars that leave Hunter's Point at 1 15, and the passengers by the steamer *Mattano*, from Fulton Market Slip at 1 P. M. Over the 10th and 23d st. ferries to Greenpoint, is a short and pleasant drive to the Course—good roads over all the Ferries

Subscription tickets admitting one Gentleman and Ladies to all the privileges of the Meeting.....$10
Can be had at the New-York Hotel, and of the Proprietors at the Course.
Strangers' Badges for the meeting, to be had at the Course.....$5
Day Badges for the meeting to be had at the Course.....$1
Grand Stand and Field Ticket each day.....$1

HENRY COLTON, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON TUESDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; a match for $1,000; two miles and repeat in harness. James D. McMann names b. m. *Flora Temple*. D. Tallman names br. s. *George M. Patchen*. Good day and good track. Cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12½ o'clock, and return as soon as the trot is over. Fare to go and return 50 cents.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. These are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulpouric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been manifestly successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D. of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. S. CAMPBELL of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. S. SHOLES, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHEYS read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decided tonic refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases, chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery, chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis; diabetes, cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent and less apt by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (extensively,) as a gargle in affections of the throats, in cases of ulceration, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSWICK, Sole agent.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No 574 Broadway, New-York.

Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSTWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RUDGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $2 and $2 the box.

TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3 and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 70 Bleecker-st., four doors from Mandeville's. New-Yorkers, call continue to insert full particulars consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess, all physical impediments vanish like magic before the influence of one dose. Triesemar is valuable to those about being married; effects the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system in the secondary symptoms, consequent upon the excesses of mercury or other deleterious material. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge is portable and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by steam or land. Sixty cases $3, 4 cases in 1 $9; or 12 $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Sheeker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 to 1 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 266 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

DR. Z. C. JOHNSON, LATELY RETURNED to this City having for the last two years devoted all his time and energies to visiting hospitals and the most skilful physicians and surgeons in Europe takes this method of informing his old friends of his address, and also those whom may favor him with their patronage, that he is now fully advanced in the sublime and luminous science of Homœopathy, and is prepared to give the full benefit of the many new and efficient remedies which he is now enabled to introduce, and the public may be assured of the same confidence which has distinguished him as a physician of no ordinary pretension as a surgeon. Office No. 28 Greene-st., New-York.

N. B.—TO THE LADIES.—Dr. J. would have it distinctly understood that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females—special irregularities and all obstructions removed without pain or danger, and a perfect cure warranted in every case. Office No. 28 Greene-st., N. Y. Z. C. JOHNSON, M. D.

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DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Infallible Female Pills, $1 per box; never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Walcott's Theatre up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAUBLEAU, Professor of diseases of Women has just published the 16th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1224 New-York City. Consultation also 1 Vesey-st., (astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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DR. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

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STEAMBOATS.

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FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 16 P. M.	5 35 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market slip for Flushing and College Point

8 00 A. M.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 a. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st
1 60 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.

Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

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STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Monday, June 11 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Tuesday June 12, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, June 13, 3½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.,

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON will run daily to this popular place of Summer resort for the season, commencing on SATURDAY, June 9, as follows:

Leave West 10th (foot) at 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Spring-st at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ P. M., 3¾ P. M.; leave Pier No. 4 N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M. 4 P. M. Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the island, 6¾ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,

Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.

Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.

Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MASONIC COMMUNICATION.

FOURTH DAY.

REMOVALS, INSTALLATIONS, REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES, &C., &C.

The Grand Lodge assembled on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, in pursuance of adjournment. As we had predicted, the number of representatives has fallen off, while the list of visitors has been swollen to a large figure, many of whom are directly interested in the reports to come before the body at this session.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form and with prayer by R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain.

The special order was then resumed, and the Grand Lodge proceeded to elect the remainder of its officers for the ensuing year, resulting in the reelection of the following officers: R. W. Salem Town, LL. D., and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker and H. C. Vogel, Grand Chaplains; W. Orch Brow, Grand Pursuivant; and Sewall Fisk, Grand Tiler.

A motion limiting the time of speeches to three minutes prevailed.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence called the [illegible] resolutions appended to their report, [illegible] in the report of the second day's proceedings.

The Grand Lodge then authorized the presentation of a full set of Regalia to Brother Von Meseon.

The representatives of the Grand Lodges of South Carolina, Right Worthy Brother J. W. Simons, and of Arkansas, Right Worthy Brother Finlay M. King, were then presented, and received the appropriate Masonic honors.

The officers elect were then prepared for the Installation ceremonies.

On the Lodge being called to order, the utmost silence prevailed throughout the entire body, and after the imposing ceremonies were performed, the Most Worthy Grand Master, John W. Simons, made the following address:

M. W. Grand Master: It is a custom, rendered honorable from long continuance, that those who have been honored by the choice of the brethren with the exalted station upon the duties of which I am about to enter, should in fitting terms acknowledge the kindness which has been exercised in their behalf. I regret, most worshipful, that my command of our mother tongue will not enable me to set forth the grateful appreciation which I feel for the preference the Grand Lodge has been pleased to express for me. I accept the evidence of your favor, and will endeavor to make my official acts the best response.

An active Masonic career of sixteen years has enabled me to appreciate the great responsibilities of the office you have tendered me; and I trust that the experience I thus acquired will enable me to discharge the duties incumbent on me for your best interest. I am also aware that it is no light matter to stand in the place which my immediate predecessor has so acceptably filled; and which his talents and application have justified, rendered him illustrious. Though I am to supplant him officially, I know that the place he has in your warmest and best affections, must ever be his own. I can only hope, by conducting the affairs of my administration on the same basis as his, to approximate to the enviable position he now and ever must hold in the Masonic heart of the Empire State.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, depending on a continuance of the warm friendship that has ever existed between the retiring Grand Master and myself, and which has especially distinguished our official relations during the past two years, I shall bring to the discharge of my duties all the zeal and ability of which I am master, and, trusting, as I do that I may be enabled to protect your interests and preserve your well earned fame.

To which the M. W. Brother Lewis made a very appropriate reply, in which he stated his great satisfaction in the choice of his successor. Although leaving them as Grand Master, he would never leave them as a worthy brother, remaining with them till the race of life was run, and extending to the new Grand Master the right hand of fellowship and fraternal love, he ordered Brother Simons proclaimed the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and vacated the Chair in his favor.

In justice to the retiring M. W. Grand Master, John L. Lewis, Jr., we would state that the nomination was tendered to him, but that he *most peremptorily* declined that honor. All sincerely regret that the worthy and highly-esteemed brother should deem it necessary to take this step.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master, F. M. King, was then installed, followed by the installation of the S. G. W., C. F. Paige, and J. G. W., S. H. Johnson. The ceremonies, which were of an imposing character, were then closed.

His Excellency R. W. Brother Seaone, Minister of Peru to Brazil, was then introduced, and received the appropriate honors,—followed by the representatives from the Grand Bodies of Cuba and St. Domingo, New-Jersey and Vermont.

A number of resolutions in favor of amending portions of the Constitution,—specifying the No. of the Article,—were referred to the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Report of the Committee on the Grand Lecturer's Report, was presented. One of its peculiar features was, urging the *brevity* of the future reports of this officer.

The question of the Grand Lecturer's salary was then in order, and after the voting on several amendments and some discussion, it was fixed at $2,000 per annum, including his expenses.

R. W. Brother W. H. Drew was elected the Grand Lecturer for the ensuing year.

On motion of Brother Taylor, asking for the appointment of a Committee to confer with the "Kane Monument Association" in relation to the proposed visit of a distinguished personage, who is expected to arrive in the *Great Eastern*—

On the motion of Brother D. Stewart, it was laid upon the table.

The Committee upon Warrants reported in favor of granting charters to 25 Lodges now under dispensation, and request that the charters of Syracuse 102, L'Union Francaise 17, and Chemung 350 be cancelled, and new charters be granted to the regular members of said Lodges, and recommend that the Grand Lodge refund the sum of $50 to the Lodges (nine in number) who came over from the St. John's Grand Lodge, and were healed.

The Lodge then took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The business was resumed, taking up the order of the morning session, which was the reading of the report of the Committee on Warrants.

The petition of De Molay Lodge at Buffalo, asking for a Charter. After the calling for a full statement of facts and a lengthy discussion, on motion it was referred to the vote of the whole, and resulted in, by vote, the granting of the said Lodge a Charter.

It now being in order, the resolution of this morning in regard to the adjournment of the Grand Lodge was brought before the Lodge and, resulted in laying upon the table all the resolutions until 9 o'clock this morning. The Board of Relief then presented their report, which was accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Charity.

From a review of the records of the Board from its organization to the 7th of May, 1860, the following statistical facts are derived: Total number of applicants, 514; total number of persons depending upon them, 804; grand total, 1,318. Of the 514 applicants, 312 were found worthy.

The total disbursements for the same period have been $13,224 08. Of this sum, the whole amount paid to persons under the jurisdiction of this G. L. is about $3,500.

The receipts of the present year are $5,172 84.

A classification of the nativity of the applicants, showing that Ireland stands prominent in numbers—133; England, 54; New York State, 41; Germany, 31, and as the list of States being so long, we forbear to report them.

On motion of Brother Stewart, the vote to *not* appoint a special committee in connection with the Kane Monument Association—to pay suitable respect to a distinguished person who is to arrive from abroad—was reconsidered, and a Committee of five was appointed so to confer with the Kane Monument Association.

The Committee of Appeals made their report, followed by the Finance Committee, who recommended the payment to the Boards of Relief of this City, $2,000; Buffalo, $500; Brooklyn, $300; Eastern District, $100. Pending the adoption an extended discussion, both as to time and the representation of the question at issue, was had, adducing many reasons why their Boards should have larger appropriations than had been made by the Committee.

The hour having arrived for adjournment, the Lodge took a recess to 7 o'clock P. M.

FIFTH DAY.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—VOTE OF THANKS—ADJOURNMENT—CLOSING SCENES, &C.

Present: D. G. M. Finlay M. King, officers and members as before.

The Grand Lodge resumed its work on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The Lodge was opened in ample form, and with prayer, by R. W. and Rev. C. C. Vogel, Grand Chaplain.

The Committee on Grievances reported, and it was adopted, that the case of L'Union Francaise Lodge No. 17 be referred to the M. W. Grand Master, with power.

On motion of P. G. M. J. L. Lewis, Jr., the following resolution was rescinded:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge shall hereafter appropriate all the receipts for Grand Lodge registry fees, and Grand Lodge certificates, to the Hall and Asylum Fund, and that it is expedient and proper that this Grand Lodge should, from year to year, appropriate such sums from the surplus of the treasury as in the judgment of a majority, and in view of its fiscal condition, may be warranted for the purpose of increasing said fund.

The reports of the Committees on the Condition of Masonry, and on the Constitution and By Laws, were adopted as read.

The Committee on Charity reported thirteen cases for appropriations, which were, as amended, adopted.

The report of the Hall and Asylum Fund was read, and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The resolution was unanimously adopted that the practice of exhibiting *Masonic Emblems* upon signs, cards and papers, for business purposes, was unfitting and un Masonic.

The report of the Committee to confer with the Kane Monument Association was as follows:

We have, in accordance with our appointment, had a conference with committee of the corporation of the said Kane Monument Association, and find that a majority of the corporation, including Masons, are desirous that the erection of the monument designed to honor the memory of our fellow-citizen, and brother, shall, so far as practicable, be regarded as a Masonic enterprise, although liberal donations are expected from many citizens of New-York and other sections of the country.

We also find that a design, supplied by a distinguished artist, has been selected, the cost of executing which will, with proper economy, not exceed the sum of $10,000.

We also find that the aggregate sum received by said association at the present time, under the resolution of the Grand Lodge, adopted at its last annual communication, and found on page 332 of its printed proceedings, does not exceed $150.

Your Committee, being entirely satisfied of the great desirability of carrying out, as soon as practicable, the objects of said Association, and feeling that this Grand Lodge will honor itself by honoring the memory of the distinguished brother named, do earnestly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge reaffirm its action of the last annual communication, and earnestly recommend that the several subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction contribute to the funds of said Association such sums as their judgment may approve and the state of their funds warrant, and transmit such contributions, as early a day as practicable, to the Secretary and Treasurer, to be by him paid over to the Treasurer of the said Association. Respectfully submitted

J. B. TAYLOR, P. P. MURPHY,
T. J. SOMMERS, H. D. HOLMES,
J. O. STEWART.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A long and exciting debate was entered into with regard to the sum to be allowed to the Clerk of the Grand Secretary. Amendment followed amendment, and after over an hour's discussion it was fixed at $1,000 per annum, and the office created, so that the Grand Secretary's Clerk is one of the Grand Officers.

R. W. G. A. Scoggs offered a resolution recommending the purchase of a P. Master's Jewel (in gold,) having an appropriate device, in commemoration of the Grand Union which took place last year, to be presented to Past Grand Master J. L. Lewis, Jr., as a lasting token of the appreciation of this Grand Lodge towards their beloved retiring Grand Master.

R. W. P. G. M. Lewis immediately rose, and said he hoped his brethren would not vote on this resolution. He would rather have a resting place in their warm and kind hearts than a token which would tarnish and could not speak as the gushing out of a kindred spirit. Others were entitled to an equal if not greater share than he. Again, he hoped that the brethren would not entertain this, although a kind expression of their feelings, yet he asked only a place in their hearts and memories.

The resolution was then withdrawn, and, on motion, a vote of thanks was directed to be properly engraved, framed, and presented to G. M. John L. Lewis, Jr., associating with it the name of P. G. M. James Jenkinson, to be presented to said brothers as a token of respect to them for their untiring efforts in establishing the glorious union which we are now enjoying.

As it was nearly 2 o'clock, the business was dispatched with remarkable celerity, and at the hour, on motion of Gustavus A. Scroggs, Grand Marshal, the Lodge adjourned. The M. W. Grand Master, J. W. Simons, made a few parting remarks, and the R. W. and Rev. H. S. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain, made the closing prayer, the *gavel* resounded through the Lodge room, and the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York adjourned till the first Tuesday in June, 1861.

Serenade to Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

HE RESPONDS IN FAVOR OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished Baltimore lawyer, Ex-Attorney-General of the United States, *quondam* Henry Clay Whig, but more recently Douglas Democrat, arrived in this City Saturday afternoon, and took rooms at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where, at a late hour in the evening, he received the compliment of a serenade given by the Douglas Committee of this City, representing, among other prominent citizens, the names of Wm. F. Havemeyer, Francis B. Cutting, A. V. Stout, Auguste Belmont, Moses Taylor, Edward C. West, John E Devlin and John Clancy. Dodworth's Band was engaged for the occasion, and at about 10 o'clock it appeared in front of the Hotel, and commenced playing some of its favorite airs. A crowd of five hundred or more persons soon collected about the Hotel, the balconies and windows of which were filled with ladies, and the band had scarcely finished the first air before calls began to be made for "Johnson." These constantly increased in frequency and force, until at length Mr. Johnson made his appearance on the balcony, and was introduced to the audience by Mr. Andrew V. Stout. He began by expressing his indebtedness to his visitors for the honor of their call—an honor which he prized the more highly, as it conveyed an assurance to his mind that the views he entertained of the political condition of the country, and the policy best adapted to restore it to peace and harmony, met with the concurrence of his fellow-citizens. There was no concealing the fact that sectional strife was fast endangering the peace and security, if not the very existence, of the Republic, and unless this strife could be adjusted upon some fair and permanent basis, there was reason to apprehend the worst results. Was there no such basis? He believed there was. It was to leave the subject of that strife to be disposed of by each politically organized community as it might think best. Slavery in the States was universally admitted, except by a few fanatics, to be exclusively within the control of the people of each State, and entirely beyond the jurisdiction of other States, or of the General Government. The results of this policy had been good; under it, no State had been agitated by its own management of the Slavery question. Why should not this right of managing their own concerns, and directing their own policy, be entrusted to every people having governmental power legally obtained? It was a matter that concerned themselves alone; their infancy as a Territory would soon ripen into manhood as a State, and then, it was conceded on all hands, this power would rest with them. Why deny the power while the people are preparing for manhood? Whatever disposition they might make of the question, they were the better and the sooner prepared to enter State sovereignty. At any rate no harm was done. Unlike Congressional interference, which had always been obnoxious to the South, and as she believed, contrary to their Constitutional rights, this principle of non-intervention made it an affair of their own. Slavery was intended as a local State institution. It was so understood, and properly claimed, to be a domestic concern, over which the people of other States had no control, and with which they had no right to meddle. While was the ground which the South had always occupied, and it was the true ground. It was the ground held by Judge Douglas, whose policy upon this whole subject was the true policy. He was in favor of the nomination of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency, because he was confident of his ability to maintain it, and of his firmness and honesty to stand by it; because not only in this had he been just to the South, but he believed that in the future, as in the past, he would be faithful to all our rights [Applause.] Because he had a truly national heart, and a mind to comprehend the interests of all sections of the Confederacy; because, not being besotted with one idea, and imbued with mistaken philanthropy or religious fanaticism, he was true to the rights of all, as guaranteed by the Constitution. [Great cheering.]

The speaker then adverted to the present and great ness of the Empire City and State, and the course which she would take in the coming contest. He felt confident that her voice would be found in the future, as it had been in the past, in favor of the Union and the Constitution, and opposed to sectionalism in every form. This question of Slavery, he said, was the cause of disturbance with our ancestors in the foundation of the Republic, and threatened at one time to defeat their hopes and prevent the formation of the Constitution; but they yielded their individual feelings to the general good, and in a spirit of compromise adopted that glorious compact which in little more than half a century has made us one of the first nations of the earth. Let the Government continue to be administered in the spirit of its founders, and the future greatness and honor of this nation could scarcely be conceived. Was it worth the while, that so glorious a past and so hopeful a future should be hazarded on a mere disputed legal proposition, of no practical consequence, however it might be settled? No. Duty to our ancestors, duty to our posterity, duty to our freedom, duty to God, alike forbid such an insane course. The State of New-York could do much to avert it. Her judgment could not but be right, and her patriotism none could doubt. He trusted that that judgment would be announced, in the coming contest, in terms that would satisfy all who might be plotting against the Union, that they could not effect their object without first destroying the power of New-York. [Great cheering.]

Renewing his thanks for the compliment paid him by this unexpected visit, the speaker bid the audience good night and retired, amid a round of nine hearty cheers.

Hon. Edmund Marshall, of Kentucky, and Mr. Hamerman, of Pennsylvania, subsequently addressed the audience, and during the speech of the first named gentleman a stone was thrown by some person in the crowd, which barely escaped hitting the speaker, and struck a reporter standing near by. The Republicans present, like those who attended the Bell and Everett ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute, appeared to get unduly excited at any unfavorable allusion to their candidates, and exhibited their ill temper in a manner which neither indicated that confidence in their own opinions nor that tolerance of the opinions of others which are the favorite boast of their party.

Quarantine Damages.

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS CONSIDERED—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

The Commissioners met at 10 o'clock on Saturday, when the claims of Lewis Hansen and Mr. Henry O'Rourke were considered.

Mr. Hanson testified that he was an orderly in the hospital at Quarantine at the time of the setting fire to the buildings in September. He was a nurse of Capt. Brown, and lost a cap valued at $2, four shirts worth $3, and other small articles valued at $36. These, with missing articles and various other losses, increased his claim to $121. On the cross examination nothing material was elicited, except that he said he saw one of his lost hats "walking around" on the head of one of the rioters after the fire.

Mr. O'Rourke deposed that he was unmarried at the time of the fire, but had been married since; his losses consisted of a black sack coat worth $3 50, a hat worth $2, a knife, looking-glass, some mahogany and cedar boards, and with $10 used for board, in consequence of the destruction of the house in which he resided, besides the carriage of his furniture, amounting to $30 75.

The counsel said he had only one or two more claims for damages to present, but preferred, at this juncture to argue the legality of the claim of Samuel Nelson, which was disputed at the last sitting of the Board. He proceeded to argue that damages could be recovered, not only for an actual destruction of property caused by a mob, but also for consequential losses which might result. The act of the Legislature, empowering a commission to ascertain and award these damages, should be construed strictly; take act provided for all losses incurred "by reason of the destruction" of property at Quarantine, which evidently meant to include all claimants who had sustained losses because of the burning thereof. He cited as authority statutes of 1856, page 225; the act was intended as a remedial one by the Legislature, and applied to all who suffered by the acts of the mob.

Mr. Bradley—Not a mob.

Mr. Johnson said his learned friend was very sensitive about the word "mob," but as the Legislature used the word, he presumed they had a definite meaning, and should be governed by a legal decision. Capt. Nelson had made a contract for the use of a steamboat to tow vessels in the harbor, and had received permission from Dr. Thompson to occupy a certain wharf which was indispensable for conducting the business; this wharf was destroyed, thus depriving him of the business and its profits he had reasonably anticipated. The charter of the boat, $230, and the reasonable profits of the business, $1 200, were a proper claim, in proof of which the counsel cited various authorities.

Mr. Bradley replied at length, urging that the act gave no more right to a claimant to recover damages from the people of Richmond County, than it would give a claimant to recover from Ray Tompkins, supposing him to have been the party who destroyed the property. No legal provision was made to recover such a claim as that presented by Mr. Nelson, as, if the act created any rights which had not previously existed, it was unconstitutional, and would be so held by the Courts. Mr. Bradley went into the general subject of the right of the people to destroy such property as was dangerous to life—a right which was a part of all Statutes and Constitutions, and guaranteed by the law itself. He quoted Wendell's Reports, and various other authorities in support of this view.

Ex-Judge Bradbury, associate counsel with Mr. Johnson, replied to Mr. Bradley. The license of Capt. Nelson was not revocable, but continued during the season of quarantine. He had the same rights by his contract as a tenant at will, and could recover damages for loss in a similar manner. After some further conversation the Board adjourned to Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

Farewell Sermon of Rev. Dr. Dowling.

The Berean Baptist Church in Bedford-street was last evening filled with a deeply interested audience to listen to a farewell discourse of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Dowling, on the occasion of his taking leave for a temporary visit to Europe. The text was the 20th verse of the 33d chapter of Genesis: "And he erected there an altar, and called it Elelahe-Israel." This verse referred, said the preacher, to the history of Jacob in that celebrated passage of his life where he went forth to meet his brate brother Esau, and propitiated him with gifts, setting up an altar to the Most High in token of gratitude for his providential deliverance. The present occasion was one calling for particular acknowledgements on his, the preacher's part, to God for the manifold mercies which he had experienced during his labors as a pastor for over a quarter of a century. He arrived in this country over twenty-eight years ago, during the cholera season, and shortly after landing, during his temporary absence, both his wife and infant child were stricken down by that disease, and his wife was buried before he could return. The recital of these and other trials during the early part of his ministerial career, deeply affected the audience. Of the twenty-five years of his ministry, fourteen had been spent in this City, eight in Rhode Island, and the remainder in Catskill and Philadelphia. From several of these places he saw old and familiar faces of friends before him. In Philadelphia, Catskill, Newport and Providence he had been blessed with revivals during his pastoral labors, and many had been added to the Church. During the ten years of his last pastorate of this Church 324 had been added to the Church, which, with 281 admitted during the period of his first engagement, made a total of 605—of whom he had baptized over 100. Of the whole number who were members when the church was first formed, only seven survived, and of the 400 members when he returned to the church in 1844 only 76 remained,—all the rest had gone, and many of them had been removed by death. There were now 474 members, which was more than at any former period of the church. He expressed his fervent thanks for the many manifestations of kindness and friendship which he had received from the church, and invoked the blessing of God upon his charge while he should be absent from them. He concluded by an appeal to the unconverted portion of the audience, using the language of Paul: "I take you to witness this day that I am clear from the blood of all men." The 438 h hymn was sung—"Here we meet to part again," the audience joining, and the services were concluded by prayer and the benediction.

Another Regatta Proposed.

THE CONTEST OPEN TO ALL VESSELS UNDER 150 TONS MEASUREMENT.

The brilliant success of the Regatta on Thursday has stimulated an association of gentlemen to make an attempt to have another Regatta, which shall be less exclusive in its character than that of which so many ambitious yachtsmen were on Thursday obliged to be spectators. Their plan is to offer a sweepstakes for all vessels not exceeding 150 tons measurement, under the following regulations:

1 The vessels entered by the subscribers shall be divided into two classes, viz: The New-York Yacht Club pilot-boats and coasting vessels.

2 Course from an anchorage in the Bay, around the Southwest Spit and light-boat to the light boat on the 5-fathom bank off Cape May, and back to the bar at Sandy Book.

3 Time of starting, Monday, the 23d of July.

4 First and second money $250 for each boat, to be supplied in the amount subscribed to the purchase of a prize to be awarded to the winner in each class.

5 The sailing Committee to consist of three members, the New-York Yacht Club the Pilots and the owners of the other vessels entering to appoint one member.

6 No sails to be set other than fore-and-aft sails, and the rules of the New-York Yacht Club to govern the sailing.

7 No allowance of time for tonnage, sails, area of water-line, &c., &c.

The Fire in Rose-Street—A Man Burned to Death.

Early on Saturday morning the Police, in overhauling the ruins of the fire which occurred at No. 27 Rose-street, at 12 o'clock on Friday night, found the charred body of Patrick Leary, an occupant of the building. He is believed to have lost his life in his efforts to save his family. His wife Catherine was seriously injured by jumping from a second story window, and another woman, named Mary Read sustained a fracture of the spine, by leaping from the third story. Her little boy, whom she held in her arms, escaped uninjured. Both the sufferers were removed to the New-York Hospital. The basement of the building in front of the tenement house was occupied by H. W. Halnut as a grocery store. He estimates his loss at $200; insured for $0 0 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Quick Transportation from Chicago to New-York.—The canal boats *Vanderbilt* and *Atlas*, belonging to the Old Oswego line, arrived on Saturday morning, with 12,200 bushels corn, shipped from Chicago May 25, making but fourteen (14) days from lake port to sea-board. This corn was contracted by the Welland Railway Company, and shipped by propeller to Port Colburn, on Lake Erie; then by elevator into cars, thence taken by rail to Port Dalhousie 28 miles, when it is discharged again from canal elevator into propellers that run direct to Oswego, making the whole time between discharging at Port Colburn and delivering at Oswego not more than 36 hours. For the shipment of grain from the West this route offers inducements superior to any other lake route, not only on account of time, but especially for the reason that grain shipped by this route is delivered in New-York in much better condition than by longer routes, owing to the three several handlings on the route, and the short time it is confined in bulk on vessels or canal-boats. The managers of the Welland Railway display much energy and good management in the working of the road, and have facilities at each end of their roads for the handling of large amounts of grain and other property. Their steam connection on the Upper and Lower Lakes is unsurpassed, and property consigned to New-York is delivered to the Old Oswego Line at Oswego, and is shipped direct from propeller or vessel to the boats of the Line, thus avoiding any delay at places of transhipment. The above two barges are consigned to Messrs. Thomas Richardson & Co., No. 15 Broadway, who have received by this Line upwards of 60,000 bushels corn since the opening of the canal.

Installation of Assistant Minister to Dr. McElroy.—The Presbyterian Church, in Fourteenth-street, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. McElroy, was crowded Sabbath evening to witness the ceremony of installing Rev. R. W. Haney, late of Chicago, as Assistant Minister. The services were opened with a hymn by the choir, followed by a prayer by Rev. Dr. Adams, and the reading of a portion of Scripture. The sermon, which was an able and appropriate discourse, was preached by the pastor, Rev. Dr. McElroy, from the following text: "But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." *2d Corin.*, iv. 7 and 7. The discourse was listened to with profound interest and attention by the very large congregation, and was an able and impressive dissertation upon the value of the Gospel, and the high honor conferred upon men in being allowed to dispense it throughout the world. The charge to the colleague relation was delivered by Rev. Dr. Dickinson, and to the new incumbent by Rev. Dr. Mann, and at the singing of a hymn the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

Warped Sympathy.—On Thursday of last week, a couple of young girls, the daughters of respectable parents residing at Portland, Me., who had eloped to this City for the purpose of pursuing a career of infamy, were discovered through the efforts of Ol. Burnham, the Mayor's Marshal, and restored to their distressed parents amid sobs and tears and vows of penitence, and were gladly forgiven. On Friday they managed to elude the vigilance of their custodians, and the officers had a chase of twenty-four hours before they could be found again. On this occasion tears and sobs were dispensed with, and the young reprobates were compelled, much against their will, to return to the homes they had disgraced. The same officer on Saturday, succeeded, with the aid of detectives, in restoring to the arms of a disconsolate husband from the same city, a truant and erring wife, who had found an affinity who suited her better than her husband, and a reconciliation having been effected, the reunited pair started homeward, leaving the Lothario to digest his loss at his leisure.

The Garibaldi League—National Aid to be Furnished.—A meeting of citizens who sympathise with the revolutionary movements of Gen. Garibaldi, in Sicily, was held, on Saturday evening, at the hotel on Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street, for the purpose of forming a "Garibaldi League," to act in concert with the "Italian League," in collecting and forwarding funds to the illustrious patriot. The present meeting was simply for the purpose of organizing, which was effected by the selection of William H. Mountfort as Chairman, and William P. Patten as Secretary. Messrs. O. S Baker, W. W Mountfort, F. C. Rennington, A. M. Lowry and W. P. Patten, were appointed a Committee to confer with the "Italian League," and Messrs. Gaspar Betancourt and Anson Blake were appointed Finance Committee, with authority to collect funds in the name of the League. They meet again on Friday, at the same place.

Inspectors of Buildings.—The Board of Inspectors of Buildings, appointed under the new law of the last Legislature, have just arranged the districts over which they are to have inspective supervision. There are eight districts, corresponding in number with the fire districts, but having entirely different boundaries, and each under the supervision of a single Inspector. The names of the Inspectors, their names being given in the order of the districts over which they have control, are: J. Milton Smith, Robert Taylor, John Moore, George A. Harriott, Andrew Owens, Peter Tostevin, Charles K. Hyde and Walter W. Adams. Their business is to examine all buildings in course of construction, as well as to see that buildings already erected are not insecure. It is believed that to insure the work being faithfully done there should be double the force of Inspectors appointed. The work of inspection is progressing with hearty earnestness.

Boston Common and the Central Park.—Our friends of the "Athens of America," and the "hub of the universe," are not satisfied with the extent of their Common. It would be uncharitable to say that our Central Park has made them envious, but it certainly has made them ambitious. Ambition is a laudable virtue, being the basis of all success. We chronicle, therefore, with pleasure, the arrival, and, with regret, the departure, of Messrs. Willis, Crane, Amory and Clapp, the Committee on Public Grounds of the Common Council of Boston, who, with Mr. James Slade, the City Engineer and Superintendent of Water Works, have been several days in New-York examining the Central Park, with a view to hints and suggestions. Whether they have profited thereby or not, time and the altered condition of Boston Common will determine, but they are decided on one point,—they will not allow their swans, when they get them, to be poisoned.

The Bible in our Public Schools.—An exciting discussion took place last evening in Tilford Hall, Seventh-street, upon the subject of allowing the Bible to be read in the public schools of the City. The recent dismissal of teachers from the Fourth Ward school formed the principal text of the speeches on both sides. The leading speakers were Rev. Dr. McMenamy and Rev. Thomas Walsh, who supported the reading of the Bible, and Wm. Connolly and a Mr. Bronsen, who took the adverse side. At the close of the discussion Rev. Peter Mixsill, Rev. Thomas Walsh, J. Gilmore, J. B. Miller and H. H. Rowan were appointed a Committee to arrange for a meeting to be held at the same place on next Thursday evening, preliminary to the holding at an early day of a mass meeting of the friends of the Bible at the Cooper Institute or the Academy of Music.

The Fire-Bell Ringers and the Mayor.—It will be remembered what a storm of indignation Mayor Wood brought upon himself some time since by discharging several fire-bell ringers and appointing new men in their places. There are eight fire alarm bells and three ringers for each station. A petition is now being circulated among the different fire companies to be laid before the Common Council, asking a change of the ordinance in relation to bell ringers. The change asked for is taking the appointing power from the Mayor and giving it to the Chief and Assistant Engineers. Already about two thirds of the firemen have signed the petition, and it is believed they nearly all will sign it, from which it is argued that the alteration asked for in the ordinance will doubtless be made.

Deaths by Drowning—Recovery of the Bodies.—Last evening, as the Williamsburg ferry-boat *California* was on the way to her dock, at the foot of Houston-street, one of the passengers, a woman apparently 30 years of age, attired in black cloth basque, black silk skirt, morocco boots, and wearing small gold loops in her ears, jumped overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house.... Yesterday afternoon a laboring man named John McGinnis accidentally fell into the water at pier No. 9 North River, and although he was speedily rescued he did not long survive. The remains await the Coroner's disposition at the Trinity-place Station-house.

Parade of the Highland Regiment.—This Regiment will muster to-day in full uniform, (kilts,) at Washington Square, where the line will be formed precisely at 2 P. M. It is hoped that Commandants of Companies will have their commands present on the parade ground at the precise time designated in orders, so that no delay may take place. The Regiment will be escorted by the 11th Regiment, Col. Rosbrick and the French Regiment, 55th, Col. Legal. No member of this Regiment will be allowed to parade in any uniform but kilts, except the officers of the Staff, who will be in State dress and dismounted.

The City Directory for 1860.—The seventy-fourth annual volume of the *New-York City Directory* has just been published by Mr. John F Trow. It contains rather over 1,000 pages, and more names than anybody would like to reckon in a week—viz: 150,305. It is altogether the most perfect Directory yet issued; and by way of showing the increase of population, we may mention that it contains 2 978 names more than the volume of last year. The preface is interesting, giving the history of the *City Directories* since 1786, the year when the first was published.

Dedication of the M. E. Church—Washington Square.—The new M. E. Church, on Washington Square, was dedicated yesterday, in the presence of a very large congregation. The dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Simpson, D. D., in the morning; Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., preached in the afternoon and the pastor, Rev. R. S. Foster D. D., in the evening. Hereafter the regular services of the church will be held on Sundays, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School sessions will be held at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

The Printers' Holiday.—The New-York Typographical Society contemplate celebrating the Fifty-first Anniversary of their organization on the Fourth of July next by an excursion and social picnic. They have chosen a spot accessible by steamboat and the Staten Island railroad, and should the day prove favorable a good time generally may be expected. A committee of arrangements has been appointed to carry out the arrangements, and a full report will be made at their next meeting.

The Chamberlain Controversy.—One step in the progress of the question was made on Friday and Saturday, the case as made up by Mr. Evarts, having been argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court by the counsel for the respective claimants. Mr. Platt was represented by Messrs. D. D. Field, Martin, and D. D. Field, Jr.; Mr. Scott, by Mr. Curtis Noyes, Jas. T. Brady and A. R. Lawrence, Esq.

Another Engagement for the Rechartered Negroes.—Another vessel (the ship *Harmon*, of 903 tons burden, now lying at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River,) has been chartered to convey the captured Africans from Key Weste to Liberia, as a rare bird ascertained. This charter makes the third engagement for the service reported by us.

"The Sea."—We understand that Rev. C. W. Denison has commenced a Union Seamen's Mission in this City, on the Hudson River side, and will remove his paper, *The Sea*, from Boston. It will be enlarged, and sent to subscribers by mail.

For Europe.—The steamship *Glasgow*, (Br.) Capt. Thompson, left the port at noon on Saturday for Liverpool and Queenstown, with 217 passengers, and $14 800 in specie on freight.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital.—Remaining on June 1, 249; Admitted to June 8, 53; Discharged, (cured or relieved,) 51; Died, 6; Remaining at date, 245. Males, 207; Females, 38.

Police Reports.

CARVING HIMSELF INTO NOTORIETY.

On Saturday evening, at a late hour, three young men, John B. Johnson, Albert Price and James Pomkins, were passing through Stanton street, near Norfolk, when they were accosted, it is said, by Emanuel Gershwind, a carver in an eating house, and a member of the drum corps of the Fifty fifth Regiment. His manner being somewhat insulting, he was told to leave, but instead of complying he drew a knife and stabbed young Johnson in the shoulder, inflicting a wound which penetrated the lung, and which Dr. A. B. Martin, his attending physician, considers to be dangerous. In the melee Gershwind also made a thrust at Price, and cut him badly on the arm. Johnson was conveyed to the residence of his father, No. 25 Clinton-street, who failed to inform the police of the matter until yesterday, when Sergeant McKelvey, of the Seventeenth Precinct, went in search of Gershwind and found him. At the time of his arrest he was engaged in whetting his dirk, probably for a fresh assault.

NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIS POSITION.

On Saturday it was found that $300 had been stolen from the safe in the office of Drs. Sayres and Jones, No. 795 Broadway, and Rollin A. Goodenough, a young man who has been for some time past studying medicine with the physicians in question, was suspected of having appropriated it. He was arrested, and in his possession the officer found a key which fitted the safe, the existence of which was not known to either Drs. Sayres or Jones. Other circumstances in the conduct of the prisoner seemed to mark him as the delinquent, and Justice Connolly held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

AN UNFRIENDLY TRANSACTION.

Yesterday morning two intimate friends named Mathew Flood and Patrick Herbert, who carry the hod together and dwell in contiguous apartments at No. 262 East Thirteenth-street, returned home from a night's carousal and commenced to fatigue themselves by fighting. Finally Mathew seized a hatchet and cleft the skull of his friend, also giving him an ugly chop on the shoulder. A physician did all in his power to relieve the injured man, but his wounds are likely to result in his death. Flood is in prison.

PROBABLY A FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN BOYS.

On Saturday night Michael Cantwell and John Tennis, each about 16 years of age, engaged in a fight near the residence of the latter in Christopher-street, and finally Cantwell thrust a knife into the side of his antagonist. The wounded lad was taken home, but the physician who attends him entertains little hope of his recovery. Cantwell was apprehended and committed by Justice Connolly, pending the result of the injuries to his victim.

ANOTHER MIDNIGHT STABBING AFFRAY.

A number of drunken men became involved in a quarrel at a late hour on Saturday night as they were passing through Roosevelt-street. Knives were drawn, and one of the disputants, Philip Ryan, was dangerously stabbed in several places. He was removed to the City Hospital, and Officer Templeton, of the Fourth Precinct, subsequently arrested Robert Fallon and Robert Bell, who are charged with having inflicted the wounds. Justice Kelly detained them for trial.

DIVERS DELINQUENCIES.

Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, made a complaint for embezzlement against Joel H. Simmonds, one of his employes. It is said that he has abstracted $200 of the funds that passed through his hands during a month or two past. Justice Kelly committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.... Three burglars were surprised on Friday night in the grocery of Edward Lyons, at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-sixth street. They were found concealed behind some barrels, and had entered the store with false keys. Justice Connolly sent them to prison.... Some nights since the dwelling of Mr. Morton Smith, No. 358 Tenth-avenue, was visited by burglars, who carried off $125 worth of property. The Eleventh Precinct Police arrested one John Hopkins on suspicion, and he confessed his guilt, implicating Brian Denny as his confederate. Denny was subsequently apprehended, and both prisoners were locked up by the order of Justice Steers.

Coroners' Inquests.

A PRIVATE WATCHMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

On the night of the 4th inst., a man named Thomas Cox, residing at No. 90 Mulberry-street, and employed as a night watchman by a store-keeper in Chatham street, was found by the Sixth Ward Police insensible from injuries he had received in an encounter with some unknown persons at the corner of Mulberry and Chatham streets. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his death resulted on Friday, from compression of the brain. Coroner Schirmer has commenced an investigation of the circumstances, and John Sullivan, a lad 14 years of age, is in custody on suspicion of having given the fatal blow, another lad having sworn that he saw Cox fall, and Sullivan run from the spot, with a club in his h